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WHEN IT'S AN



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THE LITERARY DIGEST
for MARCH 25, 1933

VOLUME 115

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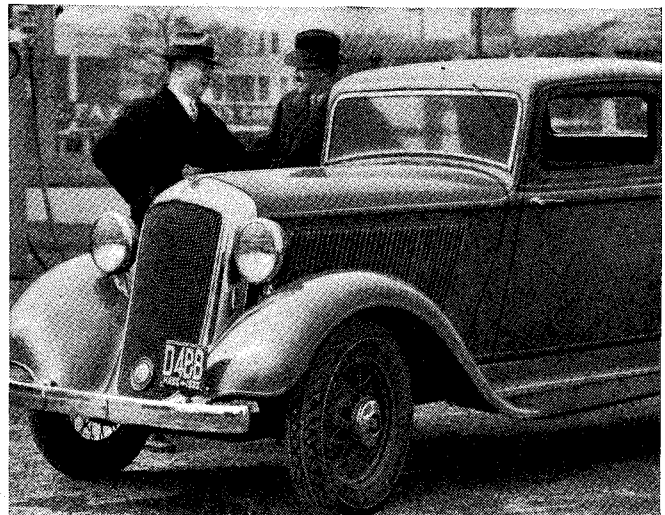
"Trading in the Old Bus saved me MONEY"



A CERTIFIED INTERVIEW
WITH HAROLD G. CUSHING
(SALESMAN), 15 ARBROTH
ST., DORCHESTER, MASS.



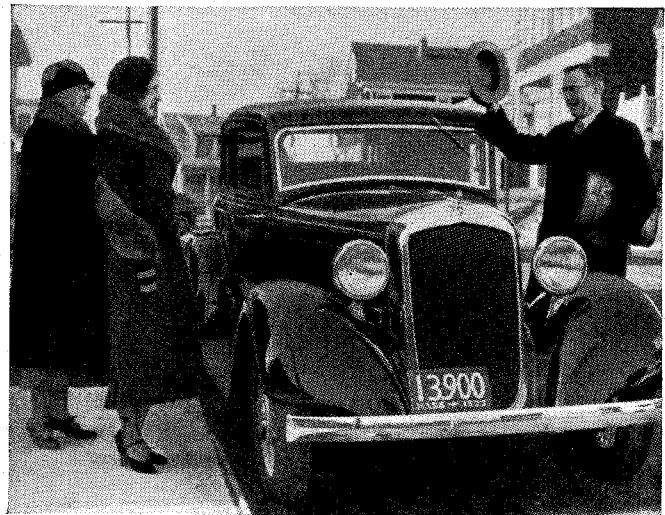
"A dollar here . . . a dollar there. Always something. Believe me, it costs plenty to patch up an old car!"



"One day another salesman told me his new Plymouth cost only \$1.50 a week to run. That gave me an idea!"



"So the family went into a huddle . . . figured the cost of the old car against the new . . . and Plymouth won!"



"Now I get around faster, and the extra fun is really free. Gosh, I don't even have to oil the springs!"

"I figure that Plymouth saves me \$40 on brakes and valves alone"

"WITH all of Plymouth's short-cuts to economy," says Mr. Cushing, "an old car's a luxury! Those new valve inserts that go 30,000 miles without grinding ought to save about \$20 a year!"

"Or take those centrifuse brake drums that make lining go twice as far. That's another real saving."

"Then look at *weight*. When you cut excess cast iron out of a car, you're bound to save on gas and tires."

You'll feel the same way as Mr. Cushing when you own

a new Plymouth Six. You'll like the way it saves money. You'll get a big thrill driving its 70 "horse" engine.

You'll feel *safe* . . . protected by its safety-steel body . . . its self-adjusting hydraulic brakes . . . its Duplate safety-glass windshield . . . its four-times-stronger frame!

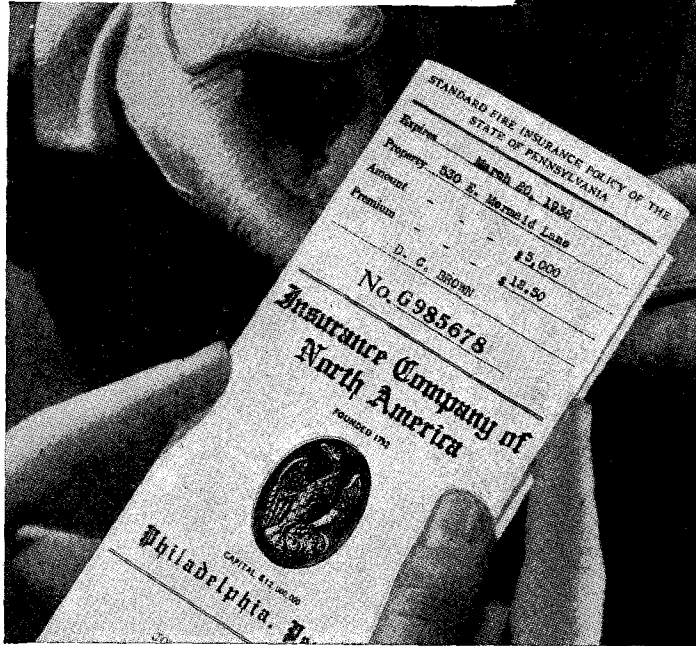
Look at the new Plymouth Six . . . at its two closest competitors. And see why Mr. Cushing picked Plymouth!

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PLYMOUTH SIX \$495

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BY OVER 7,300 DODGE, DESOTO
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"How strong is the company?"



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In days gone by, the public took a great deal for granted in its direct and indirect dealings with financial institutions. A bank was a bank, and an insurance company was just a name on a policy—a name frequently forgotten and often even unnoticed.

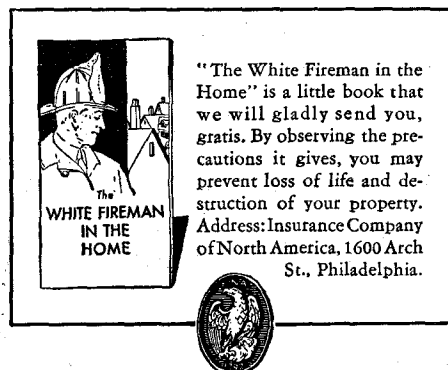
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and its affiliated companies write practically every form of insurance except life

The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1933

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Sledge-Hammer Blows at the Depression

ROARING MARKETS with a general upswing of prices quicken the hopes of all as a cheering nation watches Washington strike tremendous blows at the depression.

Up go the prices of stocks and bonds, adding millions in value as their long-worried owners tell themselves that this must, indeed, be that famous corner we had to turn.

Up go the prices of wheat, corn, cotton, and other commodities, putting millions into the pockets of the depression-harried farmers.

Around the world runs a ripple of hope as American business feels this rush of activity.

Working at terrific speed under the guidance of President Roosevelt, Congress is scoring so many legislative hits that the whole country registers a great surge of confidence. At last—action!

"The sensation in Washington," writes Arthur Krock to the *New York Times*, "has been like that which a person, bent on a life-and-death errand thousands of miles away, would experience when he changed from an ox-cart to Frank Hawks's airplane.

"There is danger in the pace, and we know we may not land precisely where we intend to. But we are getting somewhere. And if swift decision and action, vast political power and the willingness to use it are the chief prerequisites in the pilot, Franklin D. Roosevelt has displayed them all."

THAT is the nationwide note as papers of both major parties unite in upholding the hands of the President in his high-pressure fight against the depression.

Here and there, of course, one hears a word of warning lest we travel too far and too fast. "The danger," says Oswald Garrison Villard in *The Nation*, "is now not that Congress will fail to give the President what he wants, but that it will act too quickly for the best results, and for the safeguarding of our liberties."

But Mr. Roosevelt, apparently, has no such misgivings. Jamming on the speed, he inspired Congress to triple its normal pace. And the result is that legislation of tremendous importance has been pouring through so fast that the country finds itself in a whirl—delighted but a little dizzy.

No sooner had Congress pushed through his emergency bill to give him a dictator's powers over the nation's banks than the President rushed in with his economy bill slashing \$500,000,000 from Federal expenses. It passed the House in one day, then went to the Senate, which put it through in three days.

Meanwhile, the President had sent another major bill to the House—the long-awaited beer bill—discuss on another page.

Still the President did not ease up. As the drastic economy bill slashing veterans' allowances by about \$400,000,000 cleared the last obstacle, Mr. Roosevelt submitted his farm-relief plan and quickly followed it with his proposal to provide jobs for an army of unemployed men.

"I tell you frankly," said the President in submitting his farm plan, "that it is a new and untrod path, but I tell you with equal frankness that an unprecedented condition calls for the trial of new means to rescue agriculture.

"If a fair administrative trial of it is made, and it does not produce the hoped-for results, I shall be the first to acknowledge it and advise you."

A summary of the farm plan is given at the end of this article.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT's first real test with the new Congress, on the economy bill, brought him an overwhelming victory. In a four-day ride through both branches, the measure emerged virtually as submitted, conferring upon the President the almost dictatorial powers which he had asked in order to slash expenses by a half billion "to maintain the credit of the United States."

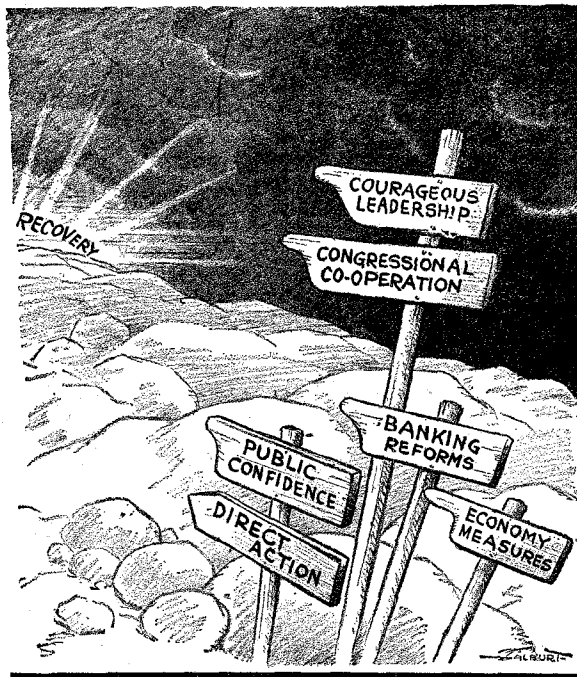
But swift as was the passage of this bill, under a country-wide demand for speed, it did not go through without stirring up violent debate. Chiefly, the opposition took two forms—those who felt that the

veterans should not be cut and those who refused to confer "dictatorial" powers upon the President.

By 266 to 138, the House hurried the bill through on March 11, the day after it was submitted. A feature of the vote was that ninety-two Democrats rebelled against their party leadership, while sixty-nine Republicans joined with 197 Democrats to give the President the power he asked.

For a time it looked as if the House might emasculate the measure, and the new House economy committee, under the leadership of Representative McDuffie of Alabama, had a hard fight before it won. The bill came back to the floor without the backing of the Democratic caucus. Instead of supporting the measure as written, the caucus revolted, we read, and approved an amendment offered by Representative Browning of Tennessee under which the President could not discontinue any pension or reduce it by more than 25 per cent.

This would have been fatal to the Administration's plans. The Democratic leaders finally persuaded the caucus not to bind



All Signs Point the Same Way

—Talburt in the Washington "News."

its members to vote for the bill in this form. Then came the debate, short but fiery.

If the Senate was slower to act, its vote was more decisive, 62 to 13. Forty-three Democrats and nineteen Republicans voted for the bill, four Democrats and nine Republicans against it. This test came on March 15, after a vigorous debate in which a number of amendments were adopted. None of them, however, modified the bill in its essentials.

Before the vote was taken the American Legion's National



Looks as If the New Leadership Was Really Going to Lead.

—Ray in the Kansas City "Star."

Legislative Committee, which had been making strenuous efforts to sidetrack the bill, announced that the Legion, while "unwilling that the basic structure of World War Veterans relief be destroyed, is willing to make its full contribution to sound national credit, and to the Administration's efforts to rehabilitate such credit, by supporting a 25 per cent. reduction in the World War Veterans' benefits."

But this compromise was rejected. As in the House, the Senate debate was bitter.

"I should hope to be struck dead," declared the wealthy Senator Couzens, Michigan Republican, "if I walked out of this chamber after voting for such a bill."

"This bill makes a definite, far-reaching, and fundamental change in our theory and organization of government," said Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, Democrat, son of the late Speaker. "It is no less than the open proposal that Congress shall abdicate the duties and powers imposed upon it by the Constitution."

ANOTHER vigorous opponent was Senator Robinson, Indiana Republican, who declared that the bill would "throw a million or so families out of their homes, into the streets, without any provision for feeding and housing them."

In neither House was there much discussion of provisions of the bill which will slash about \$100,000,000 from the salaries of Federal employees.

Amendments to the bill attached by the Senate were expected to cut about \$25,000,000 from the proposed reductions. These

modifications were sanctioned by the House, which passed the measure in its new form by a vote of 374 to 19.

On the same day that the Senate passed the economy measure, Louis A. Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, expressed "every faith in the discretion, fairness, and justice with which the President will deal with this problem," and pledged him the Legion's loyalty.

PRINCIPAL provisions of the \$500,000,000 economy bill are summarized for us by the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*:

"Existing laws relating to benefits for World War and Spanish-American War veterans are repealed, and authority is granted to the President to establish a new pension system within broad limits.

"Four groups are designated as entitled to pensions:

"(a) Veterans with service-connected disabilities.

"(b) Non-service-connected disabilities of all wars since the Civil War where such disabilities are permanent.

"(c) Widows and children of men who died as the result of service-connected injuries.

"(d) Widows and children of persons who served in any war since the Civil War except the World War.

"Retained on the pension rolls, under mandatory provisions, are all veterans actually disabled in the World War, and Spanish War veterans to whom have been granted pensions on account of old age.

"Maximum and minimum rates for disabilities and deaths are reenacted as in the present law: \$6 to \$275 per month in case of disability, and \$12 to \$75 in case of death benefits.

"Authority is granted to the President to make regulations granting pensions, fixing degree of disability, and prescribing service connection.

"Authority is granted to the veterans' administration to give domiciliary care to non-service-connected cases where disabilities are permanent, or to veterans suffering from tuberculosis or neuropsychiatric diseases.

"Civil War pensions are reduced by a flat 10 per cent.

"Salaries of Senators and Representatives are reduced from \$10,000 to \$8,500 a year.

"The President receives authority to reduce all other Federal salaries up to a maximum of 15 per cent. on the basis of reductions in the cost of living since 1928.

"Salary reductions are limited to the rest of the present fiscal year, and the year ending June 30, 1934.

"The President is directed to impound and return to the Treasury all moneys saved under the act.

"The President is directed to submit such regulations as he may make to Congress, but only for the information of the legislative branch and not for any action."

PRINCIPAL provisions of the emergency farm bill are summarized thus by the Associated Press:

"Seeks by balancing production and consumption to reestablish farmers' prewar purchasing power, based on 1909-1914 prices.

"Permits cotton planters to take options on government-owned cotton, provided they agree to reduce their 1933 production by at least 30 per cent., and arrange for sale of options at a higher price expected to result from curtailed production.

"Gives Secretary of Agriculture power to provide for reduced acreage or production of any basic agricultural commodity through agreements with producers and to provide for rental or benefit payments to the farmers to bring the curtailment about.

"Defines wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, rice, tobacco and milk as 'basic agricultural commodities.'

"Fixes the payments to farmers 'in such amounts as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable to be paid out of any moneys available for such payments.'

"Authorizes the Secretary to enter marketing agreements with and to license processors, associations of producers and other agencies handling farm products in interstate or foreign commerce. Such processors and associations would be entitled to receive loans from the Reconstruction Corporation.

"Levies a tax on the processor of any basic agricultural commodity to raise the revenues needed to carry out the emergency law, the tax to equal the difference between current average prices and the fair exchange value based on prewar prices.

"Provides that the act shall cease to be in effect whenever the President proclaims the agricultural emergency has ended."

Beer as a Budget Balancer

BEER BY EASTER!

The debate following the President's short surprise message calling for quick action to legalize beer started the old wet-dry argument anew.

"A social reform of the first magnitude," says the *Cleveland News*.

"What a desperate and tragic form of taxation!" cries Senator Sheppard (Dem., Texas) from the floor of the Senate.

"An important step accomplished for the defeat of the depression," the *Chicago Tribune* calls it.

"We're going to have the saloon and the speak-easy both," warned Senator Borah, calling the former "the most hideous institution with which civilized society ever had to deal."

Anyway, there is general agreement that it was the budget-balancing possibilities of beer that counted most. Whatever interest the admirers of Gambinus may feel in him and his foaming steed, remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, "the key that unlocks the gates to him is that of revenue." "The bond that ties banking, bonus, and beer into a natural sequence at the very opening of the Roosevelt Administration is the all-powerful one of revenue and finance," as the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* notes. As the *Washington News* looks at it: "Revenue will begin pouring this spring into the Government's empty coffers instead of into bootleggers' tills." Speaking with the caution befitting a business newspaper, the *New York Journal of Commerce* speaks of the necessity of finding new sources of revenue and admits that "an excise tax on beer is a relatively painless way in which to find a sum probably well in excess of \$100,000,000."

The brief Roosevelt message calling for beer legislation is such an important milestone in the history of Prohibition in the United States that it may well be set down here:

"I recommend to the Congress the passage of legislation for the immediate modification of the Volstead Law in order to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution; and to provide through such manufacture and sale, by substantial taxes, a proper and much-needed revenue for the Government.

"I deem action at this time to be of the highest importance."

"**WHAT** a politician! What a politician!" Such was the instant tribute of Congressman Tinkham, no mean authority on politics, according to Arthur Krock, who quotes him in the *Boston Herald*. Mr. Krock's *New York Times* correspondence points out that it was "immensely clever" of the President to send Congress what was practically the Democratic plank on beer, and ask that it be put through to meet the revenue emergency—"as the hart panteth for the running brook, the Democratic majority pants for beer and the taxes it will bring to a depleted Treasury." And, besides, since the economy bill was just ahead of the beer bill, a Congress desirous of responding to the popular demand for the latter was forced to rush action on the all-important economy measure.

At top speed the House put through the Cullen beer-revenue bill legalizing beer, ale, and porter of 3.2 per cent. alcoholic content by weight or 4 per cent. by volume, and levying a \$5-a-barrel

tax expected to yield from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year. The law becomes effective fifteen days after being signed by the President. The Senate held things up by making various amendments to the House bill, putting the alcoholic content at 3.05 by weight (3.81 by volume), including wine of that alcoholic content, and prohibiting sales to minors.

Perhaps the opinion of anti-Prohibitionists is well voiced by the *Cleveland News*, which emphasizes the revenue possibilities in beer and calls the new law "the first direct action on the part of the national legislative body in ending the farce of Prohibition":

"It is a move to terminate the rule of crime and violence which thrives on the breaking of an unpopular law. It is a move to restore to the people the right to rule in matters of sumptuary legislation."

ON the dry side, this emphatic statement is made by F. Scott McBride of the Anti-Saloon League:

"Legalized beer containing sufficient alcohol to create a new beverage industry would be strong enough to create countless alcoholic appetites, especially among young people.

"No Government has a moral right to officially approve the manufacture and sale of a narcotic habit-forming poison.

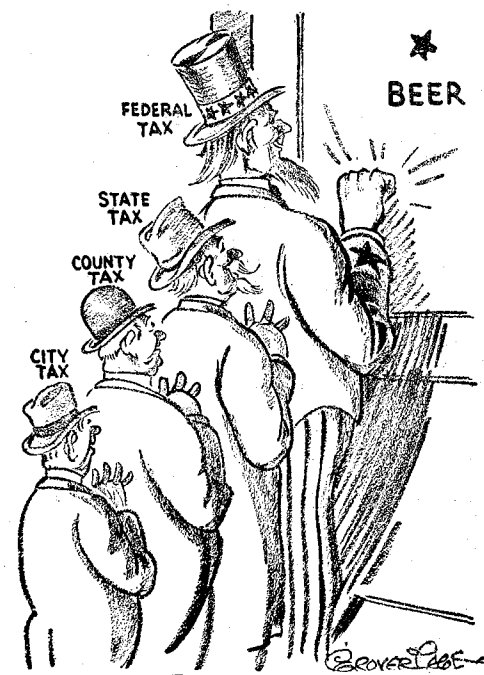
"Beer would unbalance millions of family budgets, make millions of automobiles more dangerous, take millions from other industries, and again make the brewers the political masters of this nation."

From beer-making centers all over the country come declarations that there will be plenty of beer at five cents a

glass available as soon as the law goes into effect. Estimates of the number of men that will be put back to work, of the capital that will be employed, directly or indirectly, of the volume of sales, naturally vary greatly. The United Press points out that the beverages now legalized can be sold in twenty-two States with a population of 70,000,000. These are "Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Washington, Indiana, Rhode Island, Minnesota, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Illinois." A consumption of a little over 30,000,000 barrels in these States selling beer is reckoned as likely by Owen D. Scott of the Consolidated Press. This, he thinks, would give the Federal Government about \$150,000,000 a year in taxes. According to this writer, who estimates that beer can profitably be retailed at five cents a glass, or at about \$2.50 a case of 24 bottles:

"The brewing industry expects that its principal outlet will be through chain stores, instead of over bars. The larger percentage of sales will be of bottled beer in cases. Draft beer will be expected to figure prominently in hotels, restaurants, and possibly beer-gardens."

It must be pointed out that a number of important dailies refrain from the enthusiasm over this action on beer, and not from any "dry" standpoint, either. The *New York Herald Tribune*, *Manchester Union*, *Boston Transcript*, all fear that it will unduly complicate the Prohibition-repeal situation. The *Minneapolis Tribune* argues that the new law is likely to be disappointing from both the revenue and employment standpoints. Modification, it concludes, must not be mistaken for "the long-sought panacea for depression."



"Who's That Knocking at the Door?"
—Page in the Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Sizing Up Our New Ambassadors

ONE LIKES TO SHOOT GROUSE, another has a hobby in his greenhouses, and the third, relaxing from heavy work, takes a large pair of shears and cuts fancy paper designs. These are personal glimpses of men who will hold posts of great importance in the Roosevelt Administration, the first three ambassadors named by the President. They are Robert W. Bingham, Louisville publisher, appointed to the Court of St. James's; Jesse Isidor Straus, New York merchant, to Paris; and Josephus Daniels, Raleigh publisher, to Mexico City.

A trio who will be much in the news in the next four years, they are introduced to us by the press as the country takes their measure.

First we meet the man who will hold the most important of ambassadorships, Mr. Bingham. As the United Press describes him:

"Aristocratic in manner and appearance; gray hair, about five feet ten in height, medium build, erect, always well dressed; reserved, judicial, but can be affable and friendly.

"One of his fads is a stock farm. He shoots grouse in Scotland, and maintains another home in Georgia."

BORN in North Carolina sixty-one years ago, Mr. Bingham has passed most of his manhood in Kentucky, where he long has been active in public affairs. He served Louisville as Mayor. As the New York *Herald Tribune* sketches his career:

"Mr. Bingham was educated at the Bingham School, Asheville, North Carolina, and took college courses at four universities—Virginia, North Carolina, Louisville, and Kentucky. From Kentucky he received his law degree in 1897.

"He has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Eleanor E. Miller, of Louisville, whom he married May 20, 1896. They had three children, Robert, Henrietta, and George. After the death of the first Mrs. Bingham, Mr. Bingham, on November 15, 1916, married Mrs. Mary Lily Flagler, widow of Henry M. Flagler, one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company.

"She died eight months later, leaving an estate of \$100,000,000 or more, of which Mr. Bingham, following an inter-family dispute, received \$5,000,000. Soon afterward he bought the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which for fifty years had been edited by Henry Watterson, and the Louisville *Times*, Merging the two papers he thereafter devoted much of his time to them.

"Mr. Bingham's present wife is the former Mrs. James Byron Hilliard, of Louisville.

"Aside from his newspapers Mr. Bingham has extensive interests in business and industrial affairs."

And now we meet the new Ambassador to France, Mr. Straus, whose description also is supplied by the United Press:

"Tall, lean, large eyes, prominent cheekbones. Soft-spoken, reticent, and inconspicuous in behavior and dress. Wears spectacles. Very systematic and untiring in his work, hence sets a

hard pace for employees. Outside of work his chief love is his family and race. Hobby: his greenhouses at Northview, his country estate near Mt. Kisco, where also he raises blooded Jerseys, pigeons, turkeys, and pheasants."

BEING a fluent speaker of French, one of President Roosevelt's requirements for such a position, Mr. Straus is said to be especially well qualified for his new post. From the New York *Times* we learn about his career:

"For nearly fifteen years he has been president of R. H. Macy & Company, and has made a name for himself, not only as a conspicuously successful business man but as an organizer in unemployment relief drives during the last few years.

"Born in New York City on June 25, 1872, he is a son of Isidor Straus and Ida Blun Straus, who were lost when the *Titanic* went to the bottom.

"Mr. Straus was educated in Sach's Preparatory School in this city and was graduated from Harvard College in 1893. He began work as clerk in the Hanover National Bank here, and then went to the concern of Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn. In 1896 he became connected with R. H. Macy & Company, and has been president of that department store since 1919.

"An ardent and active Democrat, Mr. Straus for many years has been a close friend of President Roosevelt, and worked energetically for his nomination.

"In 1895 he married Miss Irma S. Nathan of New York. They have a daughter and two sons."



Wide World

Greenhouses

Are the hobby of Jesse Isidor Straus, Ambassador to France.



Underwood

Shooting

Is a fad of Robert Worth Bingham, Ambassador to Great Britain.

daily paper in the world having more subscribers than the population of the city in which it is published."

AND now we come to Mr. Daniels, who is better known to the nation because of his service as Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Administration. Again the United Press gives us a "close-up":

"Tall, heavy, a bit sloppy in appearance, his face is quite wrinkled. Usually wears a large black hat with flat top and flat brim. Often sits with a large pair of shears cutting fancy paper designs or just cutting the paper into strips. He is as friendly and affable as he looks. Has a reputation for a phenomenal memory for faces and names."

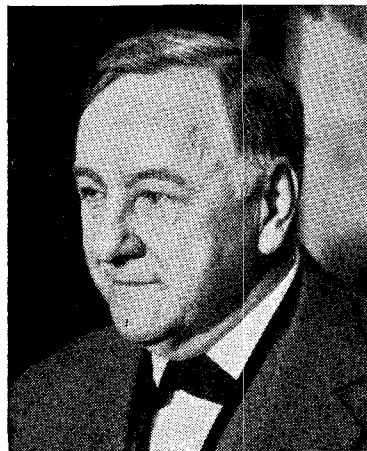
"To the people of North Carolina, Josephus Daniels is best known as a 'fighting editor' of the old school," says the New York *Herald Tribune*:

"His newspaper, the Raleigh *News and Observer* has long boasted of being 'the only

"It was from an editor's desk that he went to Washington in 1913 to be Secretary of the Navy and to risk ridicule by removing wine from the officers' mess, and it was to that desk that he returned eight years later.

"Prior to America's entrance into the World War Secretary Daniels centered his efforts on strengthening the Navy in personnel and equipment. Largely through his work a three-year building program was embarked upon with the aim of giving the United States a fleet equal to the strongest afloat.

"He was born on May 18, 1862, in Washington, North Carolina."



International

Scissoring Paper

Is what Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, likes to do.

Big Bankers for a New Deal in Banking

"WHEN THE HEAD of the biggest bank in the world steps up to the mourners' bench it is a sign that the sawdust trail is hot and that others will follow." Such is the impression made by the Winthrop Aldrich banking reform proposals on the *Washington News*.

This view seems to be quite generally shared by our newspapers. The *Newark News* is glad to see that the head of the Chase National Bank, the biggest bank in the country, "goes the whole hog." It seems to the *Philadelphia Record* that the statement "marks a real awakening on Wall Street." Other dailies expatiate upon the rare phenomenon of a Wall Street banker helping to smooth the way for a "new deal" in banking.

Mr. Aldrich's recommendations leading toward a complete divorce of the banking business from the security selling business is tantamount, in the *Atlanta Constitution's* opinion, to a confession from Wall Street itself "that the Wall Street banking methods of the past are dangerously wrong, and, for the good of the country and for the banks themselves, must be changed."

"Gabriel is over the White House, and it begins to look as if Gabriel were over Wall Street also," concludes the writer of a *New York American* editorial, who keeps right in touch with the newest developments in motion-pictures. As the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* puts it, "Wall Street is seeking to purify itself before the Government gets around to that job."

At any rate, here is Winthrop Williams Aldrich, thoughtful, shy, soft-spoken, conscientious, forty-eight-year-old son of the redoubtable Nelson W. Aldrich, Senator from Rhode Island from 1881 to 1911, joining the reformers. Mr. Aldrich happens to be the brother of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. He is a lawyer who has done important work for the Rockefellers and who a few years ago began to assume prominence as a representative of the Rockefeller interests in banking. He came into the Chase National Bank as a result of recent mergers, and last January came to the top by succeeding Albert H. Wiggin as Chairman of the Governing Board of that great institution.

MR. ALDRICH prefaced his reform suggestions by noting recent steps taken by the National City Bank toward divorce from its security affiliate, and announcing that the Chase bank was considering similar action. He does not think that the pending Glass bill, which would have banks drop their security affiliates within five years, goes far enough. He says:

"1. No corporation or partnership should be permitted to take deposits unless such corporation or partnership is subjected to the same regulations and required to publish the same statements as are commercial banks.

"2. No corporation or partnership dealing in securities should be permitted to take deposits even under regulation.

"3. No officer or director nor any member of any partnership dealing in securities should be permitted to be an officer or director of any commercial bank or bank taking deposits, and no officer or director of any commercial bank or bank taking deposits

should be permitted to be an officer or director of any corporation, or a partner in any partnership, engaged in the business of dealing in securities.

"4. Boards of directors of commercial banks should be limited in number by statute so as to be sufficiently small to enable the members to be actually cognizant of the affairs of their banks and in a position really to discharge their responsibility to stockholders, depositors, and the business community."

Mr. Aldrich thinks that "the spirit of speculation should be eradicated from the management of commercial banks," which should be allowed to underwrite only State, municipal, and Federal securities, and which should all be brought into the Federal Reserve system.

By "corporation or partnership" Mr. Aldrich is thought to mean primarily such important private banking firms as J. P. Morgan and Company, and Kuhn, Loeb and Company. As we read in the *New York World-Telegram*:

"The Morgan firm, which would have to change its entire method of operations if the Aldrich proposals became a law, is fiscal agent for the British Treasury and the French Government, and receives deposits from foreign Governments for which it has marketed securities. The firm is supposed, also, to carry funds for some of the largest industrial concerns in the country, having connections with United States Steel, American Can, American Telephone and Telegraph, General Motors, and others. Morgan's also would be affected by any measure forbidding private bankers from being associated with commercial banks, since ten of the firm's twenty partners are directors in commercial banks."



Blank & Stoller

A Banker Who Would Reform Banking

Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the Chase National Bank of New York.

the Chase-Rockefeller and the Morgan interests. However, it is pointed out in a Consolidated Press dispatch from New York that J. P. Morgan does some banking business for Rockefeller-dominated Standard Oil of New Jersey, while "there are links between both families in a business way, so most of the wise ones in the Street do not think a Morgan-Rockefeller feud is probable."

And, indeed, most thoughtful observers prefer to emphasize the impetus given by the Aldrich statement to the present movement for banking reform. In the opinion of Walter Lippmann, writing in the *New York Herald Tribune*:

"The great value of Mr. Aldrich's action is that it signifies the beginning of a change of heart and mind within the banking community. It ruptures that silence and easy-going tolerance and that tendency to stand together which is the vice of so many professions, the banking profession included. It is, therefore, an essential step in the rebuilding of that confidence which has been so drastically shattered. For it offers to the public tangible evidence that reforms have not merely to be imposed upon a reluctant banking community, but that reforms will find active support in that community.

"Thus there is a prospect that out of all this trouble we may get not only a reconstructed banking system, and a reform of banking policies, but regenerate bankers whom the public can and will entrust with the operation of the new system."

Mr. Roosevelt "Ungags" the Press

"THE MOST AMAZING PERFORMANCE of the kind that the White House has ever seen."

That's how it struck Henry M. Hyde, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, when President Roosevelt tossed precedent out the window at his first press conference, and inaugurated a new deal for the reporters.

Long-standing rules for the conduct of these hitherto formal sessions were shattered as the President plunged into a good-natured give-and-take with his interrogators. Quips flew back and forth, and laughter punctuated the interview. When it was all over, those news-hardened recorders of tremendous events, to whom the unusual is just a part of the day's work, burst into enthusiastic applause.

For the first time since the early days of the Harding Administration, we read, the President of the United States gave direct answers to verbal questions, instead of requiring that all questions be written out and submitted in advance.

"Mr. Roosevelt undertook his experiment," writes Ernest K. Lindley, a correspondent for the New York *Herald Tribune*, "against the advice of most of his advisers, who pointed out that both Presidents Wilson and Harding had tried the informal conference with free interchange of questions and answers, and had found that it did not work."

GIVING us a glimpse of this first press conference, which was held on March 8 in the midst of the bank crisis, when the pressure on Mr. Roosevelt was enormous, Mr. Lindley tells us that—

"When Pat McKenna, the veteran doorman, opened the way to the President's office and announced 'gentlemen of the press,' Mr. Roosevelt was leaning back in his green upholstered chair behind his desk, puffing on a cigaret through a long ivory holder.

"At his request, the newspaper men filed past him and were introduced to him by J. Russell Young, former president of the White House Correspondents' Association. He greeted and shook the hand of each one. Many, who traveled with him during the Presidential campaign, or whom he knew when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson, he called by their first names.

"How do you do, Gover—Mr. President," said one newspaper man who had traveled with Mr. Roosevelt.

"That's all right," said Mr. Roosevelt with a laugh.

"Turning to the others, he added: 'Some of you men have known me as "Governor" for a long time. I hope you'll keep right on calling me that.'"

More than one hundred correspondents filled the room. At the outset Mr. Roosevelt said he hoped to be able to talk with complete frankness, thus making it clear that the White House "spokesman," that familiar if shadowy figure of the Coolidge régime, would have no place in the new Administration. He divided his utterances into three classes, as Mr. Hyde explains:

"Direct quotations from the President are to be given out in writing by his secretary. Nothing said in the conference may be ascribed to him.

"A second class of information is classed as background material, and may be used by the correspondents on their own authority. The third class is 'off-the-record' material for the personal information of the correspondents, and must be regarded as sacredly confidential. It may not be used in any way, not even in conversation with persons not present."

Another innovation is Mr. Roosevelt's use of the radio. When he turned to the microphone on March 12 to allay public fears by a straightforward explanation of policy in the banking crisis, "the occasion represented the first time," as Louis Reid notes in the New York *American*, "that a President has talked direct to the people without the formality of simultaneously addressing some particular group in person."

So pleased was the President with the response to this talk, that he has decided, we read, to give at least two radio speeches every month.

Easing Up on the Speak-Easy

"THE MINUTE I READ THE AGENTS had been told to let speak-easies alone, I bought a couple of locks. I don't trust such news."

So said a New York speak-easy proprietor, who had been "running this joint as open as a church for three years," when Joseph Mitchell, a *World-Telegram* reporter, asked him what he thought about the new Federal order.

The news referred to was the announcement by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Prohibition director at Washington, that his forces would concentrate on eradicating sources of liquor supply, leaving the speak-easy problem to the States.

How astute was the proprietor quoted by Mr. Mitchell may be judged from the fact that within three days of the announcement fifty-nine speak-easies and cordial shops in New York had been raided on orders of Andrew McCampbell, local prohibition administrator.

However, such raids were expected to decrease. Mr. McCampbell found it necessary, under the new orders, to disband his padlock squad, altho he warned that men would be assigned from time to time to go to speak-easies and make arrests upon observation of the sale of liquor.

One reason for Colonel Woodcock's order was that Congress, in passing the new appropriation for the Department of Justice, ruled that agents must not buy liquor for evidence, or use government money for wire-tapping, or to pay informers.

"It is probably a good thing in the long run," said Colonel Woodcock, referring to the dropping of the campaign against the retail liquor dealer, "because it will tend to force attention upon the responsibility of local authorities upon speak-easies and similar violations, and make our work more effective by fixing a more definite objective."

Pointing out that "the great bulk of complaints which reach this office and the field offices are in regard to the speak-easies," he added that "in the future the officials of this bureau must refer such complaints, in the main, to the local authorities." Explaining how the agents have operated in the past, Colonel Woodcock said:

"There have been two methods in use in securing evidence against speak-easies—one the observation method, the other the method of the investigator making a purchase himself. In the observation method the investigator goes into the speak-easy and reports what he has seen.

"I have never understood why this method would not be effective in any court. The fact is, however, that it is effective in only a few jurisdictions. I think, therefore, the effect of the present restrictions against the purchase of any liquor for evidence will make it virtually impossible for the bureau to be effective against speak-easies in most jurisdictions."

Most editors, looking forward to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, welcome this change in Prohibition policy. Colonel Woodcock "has acted sensibly," says the Providence *News-Tribune*. "Spending large sums of public money in getting at the little fellows, while the big fellows through bribery and corruption were able to secure comparative immunity, was always a silly policy."

"Little will be lost," thinks the New York *Times*, "through abandonment by the Federal Government of police duties which it was never fitted to perform."

"The anomaly about it all," adds the Washington *Herald* of the Hearst press, "is that the Federal Government thus surrenders local enforcement to the States at the very time when State after State has repealed its local Prohibition-enforcement laws—

"In other words, the total failure of the Prohibition system has imposed upon the States not a reform in any sense, but an entirely unregulated and utterly illegal liquor traffic.

"There is just one cure for this intolerable condition of affairs—REPEAL."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BEING Secretary of Commerce these days must be a sinecure.—*Tampa Tribune*.

DEFUNCT motto of the gold grabber: "The hoard will provide."—*Chicago Daily News*.

Now is the time to say farewell to depression with a lot of good buys.—*Boston Herald*.

NEUROTIC: Anybody who thinks you mean it when you ask how he is.—*Publishers Syndicate*.

FIRST this nation-wide banking crisis—and right after that the spring housecleaning.—*Portland Oregonian*.

WE suppose those folks who go south for the winter are fugitives from just ice.—*Ohio State Journal*.

"THE war debts situation is calm," observes a Senator. Yes—calm, but uncollected.—*Atlanta Journal*.

THE time may come when the Japanese will derive less satisfaction from going to the wall.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader*.

THE best explanation of Hitler's power is Germany's proverbial weakness for a freak mustache.—*Lancaster New Era*.

SHINY materials, a fashion note says, will be chic for spring wear. Watch us and our veteran serge. Quel chic!—*Arkansas Gazette*.

WHATEVER a newspaper paragrapher can't understand, he pokes fun at. This gives him practically an unlimited number of subjects upon which to comment.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times*.

THINGS have changed a lot since 1928. It isn't the merging of business we're interested in now. It's the emerging.—*Boston Herald*.

IT begins to be suspected that the Chinese prefer fighting one another to fighting the Japanese.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

THE Japs have killed enough Chinese and stolen sufficient new territory now to be in a position to demand another apology.—*Ohio State Journal*.

G. B. SHAW says he believes his "best course, henceforth, is to shut up." It might also have been his best course, heretofore.—*Louisville Times*.

THE man who gave Technocracy its big send-off says he's busted. Evidently he didn't have the foresight to put away a nest erg.—*Ohio State Journal*.

BRITISH officials hasten to Geneva and with luck hope to prevent the disarmament conference from increasing armaments more than 50 per cent.—*Washington Post*.

ACCORDING to Senator Norris, just about all the country's business is run by the big New York banks. We'd think this called for sympathy, however, rather than censure.—*Weston Leader*.

A NERVE specialist says that, when he is confident that he has cured a patient, he gives him a shock in order to prove the success of the treatment. He just hands him the bill, we presume.—*The Humorist (London)*.

WE believed the doctors without a question when they told us that cold feet were due to poor circulation, but it took a bank holiday to convince us that poor circulation was due to cold feet.—*Boston Herald*.

THERE is a lot of history that isn't fit to repeat itself.—*Toledo Blade*.

WHAT this relief business needs is less R. F. C. and more P. D. Q.—*Greenville News*.

Too bad that so much that broadens the mind also hardens the arteries.—*Mobile Register*.

BABE RUTH says he'll retire before taking a \$50,000 salary. Most men do.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

EVERY one has quit speculating with money and gone to speculating about it.—*Atlanta Journal*.

IF Roosevelt wanted a Roper in his Cabinet, why didn't he choose Will Rogers?—*Tampa Tribune*.

AND while we're at it, we might as well get right down to cases and have a bunk holiday, too.—*Boston Herald*.

THE question with the hoarder is whether to have the gold on his hands or Uncle Sam on his neck.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THE old model of child's bank that can't be opened until full has lost considerable prestige.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.

"WHY are so many business men going around in circles these days?" asks a business leader. Maybe they're trying to make ends meet.—*Thomaston Times*.

MAN was just as intelligent 10,000 years ago as he is now, declares a learned professor, damning our prehistoric ancestors with faint praise.—*Boston Herald*.

AFTER reading half a column of instructions on how to pronounce "Jehol," we've decided to call it "Jehol."—*Atlanta Journal*.

EACH of Nicaragua's rebels has been given a farm, that being regarded as the quickest way to break his spirit.—*Pottsville Journal*.

CHINA's part in the open door which Japan is planning to maintain in Manchuria, we take it, will be to serve as the mat.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

CHICAGO puts an official seal of approval on rubber bathing suits, but we don't know if it signifies the material or the male reaction.—*Detroit News*.

A HEALTH expert points out that people who have cold baths throughout the winter seldom have the flu. No, but they have cold baths.—*Punch (London)*.

SCIENTISTS say that New York will be under water in a million years. They probably assume that by then Wall Street will be squeezing its stocks.—*Weston Leader*.

JUST about time India thought she had Gandhi weaned away from the idea of fasting himself to death, he hauls off and assumes editorship of a weekly newspaper.—*Thomaston Times*.

AN American film actress refuses to attend any social function with anybody but her husband. This just shows the extreme lengths to which stars will go to obtain publicity.—*The Humorist (London)*.

CHICAGO, which isn't paying its school-teachers anyway, has cut their salaries 15 per cent. That's very considerate. Now the teachers will not lose so much when they fail to draw their pay.—*Atlanta Journal*.



The Only Bank That Was Shaken by the Holiday!
—Gale in the Los Angeles "Times."

FOREIGN COMMENT

Sparks Hissing Around Europe's Powder Magazine

THE DREADED WORD "WAR" is heard again through Europe.

Hidden talk and whispering have suddenly burst into the open, and newspapers discuss the topic as if it were "an imminent possibility."

The question, says one English correspondent, is "shaking London like an earthquake."

The moment has arrived, we read in a Berlin warning dispatch to the *Paris Matin*, "when the French must realize it is most imprudent to ignore the underlying spirit of Germany."

On the other hand, in a cabled editorial to *THE LITERARY*

complicated network of treaties France is obliged to join in the warfare if any of her four allies should be invaded. As a matter of fact, many Frenchmen are beginning to fear this is a dangerous price to pay for promises to help France."

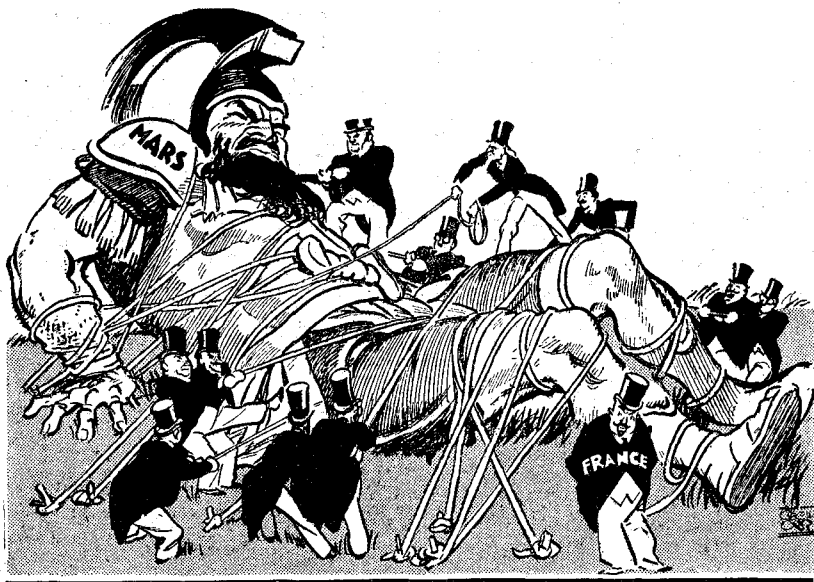
Post-war Germany still is unprepared for a major war, as matters appear at Berlin to Frederick Kuh of the United Press, but the "imminent collapse" of the Geneva Disarmament Conference would be the certain signal for Germany's most speedy rearmament. In a special cable to *THE LITERARY DIGEST* he points out that:

"Reerudescence of the prewar Triple Alliance among Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary is discernible on the horizon. The establishment of a complete Nazi dictatorship has brought Germany very close to Fascist Italy and to Hungary's militant chauvinist régime, and at the same time the suspension of parliamentary government at Vienna suggests that Hitlerism soon will bid for power in Austria.

"Tightening of the bonds of these four countries was inevitable as a counter-move after the Little Entente with Poland and France had excited indignation in German newspapers. The spotlight of gravity was flashed on the German-Polish tension last week when Poland landed a hundred soldiers at the Wester Platte munition depot at Danzig.

"The rise of the Hitler régime to unrestrained power and its stimulation of Francophobe and Russophobe sentiments has tended to undo within a fortnight the steady improvement of German friendship with the Soviet Government and France which Rathenau and Stresemann had nurtured so delicately.

"Post-war Germany still is unprepared for a major war. However, the imminent collapse of the Geneva conference would be the certain signal for Germany's most speedy rearmament. With the German chemical industry the most potent in the world, Berlin's attention is turning to the development of an air force, which will be the Hitler Cabinet's immediate task."



"Can They Keep Him Tied Up?"

— "The Evening News" (Glasgow).

DIGEST from the *Paris Quotidien* the caution is issued that "despite the seriousness of the situation across the Rhine, irresponsible talk of war is most dangerous."

THE situation came to a head, says Ralph Heinzen in a United Press cable from Paris, with the Fascist ascendancy in Germany, the activities of Nazi troops in the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland, and the general fear that Germany would wreck the Arms Conference, repudiate the limitations of the Versailles Treaty, and start rearming. Surveying the European situation from Paris, this well-informed United Press correspondent in a special cable to *THE LITERARY DIGEST* presents this alarming picture:

"Once again the Balkan powder-barrel needs only a spark to set off a disastrous explosion. Despite the lesson of the World War, the policy of treaties and military alliances actually is dividing Europe into two great hostile camps.

"The diplomats have remaneuvered Europe into French and anti-French factions, the former tightly bound on the score of military assistance pacts linking the armies of France, Poland, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, and Czecho-Slovakia, representing 1,500,000 troops trained in the field.

"Coincident with the German developments, Franco-Italian relations are strained to the greatest extent. Post-war Italy blames France for attempting to build a wall with machine-guns and fortresses around Italy, which it is difficult for France to deny in the face of the enormous armaments recently shipped from the Schneiders and French Skoda arsenals into Jugo-Slavia. On the other hand, France recently accused Italy of delivering rifles to Hungary, and poison gas and war-planes to both Austria and Hungary.

"Thus the Balkans are armed as never before. Under the

THE particular danger spots in Europe are the Polish Corridor, the Franco-German frontier, and Dalmatia. This we read in a special cable from London to *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, by Harry Flory of the United Press. As seen by English eyes—

"The European situation is the most tense since 1924, with many talking war, everybody fearing war, but nobody actually wanting war.

"The post-war peace machinery, especially the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact, already are weakened through the unimpeded Japanese occupation of Manchuria and Jehol and the undeclared wars in South America.

"Europe fears this peace machinery will fail abysmally if and when a serious and decidedly probable incident occurs at one of the danger spots in the midst of this tense Continental atmosphere. The danger spots particularly are the Polish Corridor, the Franco-German frontier, and Dalmatia.

"The failure of Sir John Simon to secure even an international agreement on his proposal for an embargo on arms in the Far East makes the possibility of concerted international action in the event of any untoward occurrence in Europe most problematical.

"As in 1924 the British Government is listening to divided opinions: First, the advocacy of Britain's not becoming embroiled in Continental troubles; and, secondly, the advocacy of an immediate and unequivocal declaration of British support of any European nation which is the victim of aggression."

Meanwhile, anxiety and hope flame high over the significant meeting between Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy who, many believe, controls the balance of power in Europe to-day.

Officially, Geneva United Press dispatches relate, they are

trying to save the Disarmament Conference from collapse. But recent startling developments make this doubly difficult, according to these dispatches, for—

"On key fronts, in critical danger zones, tenseness is increasing, armed forces are in motion. The Rhineland, with Polish Corridor and Austria, all bitter with memories of post-war tragedy, have stirred simultaneously with the rise of Adolf Hitler and the re-appearance of Germany's Imperial Flag.

"The growth of a militant Fascist Germany has fanned old flames of fear and hatred in Europe. And with MacDonald meeting Mussolini, the attitude of Fascist Italy may determine Europe's fate.

"Should Italy give a widened moral support to the new German spirit, a militant Fascist bloc would exist across all Central Europe, isolating France from her soundest allies, Poland and the Little Entente. France would have no recourse other than to encourage Polish aggression against Danzig in the Polish Corridor, and would doubly fear the German threat along the Rhine."

How Hitlerite terrorism becomes a menace to Europe is explained in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the London *Morning Post*, which observes:

"The explosive and dangerous events proceeding from Germany serve to instruct us what the nations that disarm may expect. The new warlike dictatorship, armed and helmeted, is marching into power over every part of Germany, and shakes its fist now across the Polish Corridor, now across the Danish frontier, now across the Rhine.

"These demonstrations from a demilitarized zone obviously are intended to challenge the Versailles Treaty. Heady eloquence and a handy force together make an invincible combination."

OTHER cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the English press show the London *Daily Telegraph* caustic in its characterization of the "Hitlerite mentality." This being what it is, the Nazis probably enjoy finding themselves regarded as disturbers of European peace, and this newspaper proceeds:

"The question is whether the desperado element can be mastered before the movement finally is ruined by disgrace. Alarmism is a plant of rapid growth, but it does not appear that what happened in the Rhineland is of real importance apart from the internal situation.

"The simple truth is that what the Nazi bands have done in these cities, other Nazi bands have been doing throughout Germany. Since March 5 they have forcibly and illegally turned out existing municipal authorities and replaced them by others of their own political color.

"Their presence has no other purpose, tho possibly it might not be disagreeable to them—the Hitlerite mentality being what it is—to find themselves regarded as disturbers of international tranquillity."

On the other hand, the London *Times* welcomes the call issued by Hitler for strict discipline among his followers. Yet it points out that:

"Most of the violence has not been the former kind of street brawling, but the killing and injuring of the unarmed by the armed. The whole tale may never be told, but enough is known to explain the thankfulness with which humane people greeted Hitler's stern call for discipline, and his repetition of this call following Goering's robust reference to 'settling accounts with the traitors.'

"Grave rumors are circulating about persons, who must now total many thousands, arrested in last week's round-up of Marxists and pacifists."

Gloomy, indeed, is the prospect seen by the Paris *Journal*, which issues a warning to the French nation against cherishing pacifist illusions, and it recalls that:

"In July, 1914, the then War Minister Messimy warned the Senate that France was indulging in a belief in the chimera of universal peace. Only last March, Deputy Ybarnegaray warned the Chamber that France has been asleep in a military sense since 1918.

"To-day again we are fattening ourselves on the chimeras of pacifism at a time when we are confronted with the death of the

German Republic symbolized by Sunday's jingoistic manifestations in Berlin, which should have opened our eyes."

And the semiofficial Paris *Temps* urges the necessity of co-operation between England and France when it avers:

"The Hitlerites' invasion of the demilitarized Rhineland is a violation of the Treaty, wherefore common sense dictates that France and England need to act in concert to safeguard the peace of the world."

CABLED information from Berlin to THE LITERARY DIGEST reports little comment in the German press on Nazi violence and strong-arm tactics following the great Nazi victory at the polls. Any newspaper that dared go far in that direction, it is



A Dutch Thrust

Gentle Nazi playboys.

—"De Notenkraker" (Amsterdam).

said, would undoubtedly be suppressed. Nevertheless, the *Berliner Tageblatt* shows its nerve, and issues a caution when it says:

"The activities of those celebrating the election victory of March 5 was not limited to hoisting and lowering flags. From all corners of the Reich, indeed, occurrences are reported daily which must cause concern to any one who regards law and order as one of the most important fundamentals of the State, and above all, these occurrences should concern, therefore, the men at present responsible for law and order in Germany.

"Many temporary and other arrests within the last few days have been made by unauthorized persons, and these have been accompanied by circumstances which ought not be tolerated."

BUT terroristic acts in Germany are blamed by the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* on a confusion between the administrative authorities and the police. This newspaper has confidence that Chancellor Hitler's call for order and discipline must quickly alter the situation, and it assures us:

"The panic and terror which spread in wide circles may now be allayed. The Chancellor's manifesto is of decisive importance not only for the population but also for the administrative authorities and the police.

"They themselves suffered most from the blurring of the borders of authority. Often they did not dare intervene against disturbers of the peace, because they wrongly assumed that some responsible quarter might be sympathetic with the activities of irresponsible juvenile 'flying squads.' But that is over."

Greece Safe for Democracy

DICTATORSHIP IS NOT THE STYLE in Greece. On the very day Germany gave the Fascist Nazis and "Dictator" Hitler an overwhelming vote, Greece, Greek editors note, came out strongly in favor of democratic government.

But on the heels of the Greek election, a former military revolutionary leader, Gen. Nicholas Plastaras, proclaimed a military dictatorship which lasted only eighteen hours and left him a fugitive with a warrant out for his arrest.

He set up a military government on March 6, the day after the election, claiming that the parliamentary régime was disadvantageous to the country, because it had been unable to furnish a stable government or "to ward off threatening dangers of anarchy, fratricide, and economic calamity."



Wide World

Firm for the Republic

Greece's new Premier, Panayoti Tsaldaris, assures democracy in Greece after a flurry there of dictatorship and military rule.

But after the flurry of dictatorship and military rule, the press observe with satisfaction, Greece settled down to the acceptance of normal government with the installation of Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris.

Greece's famed leader, Eleutherios K. Venizelos, and his Progressive Farmer Labor and Agrarian friends, managed to win a total of 113 seats as against 135 of the Popular party of Premier

Tsaldaris, the Radical Nationalist, and the Free Opinion party. The new Chamber of Deputies is made up of 248 members. As the editor of *Atlantis*, a New York Greek daily, tells the story—

"When the results of this election, that was very bitterly fought by all sides, became known on the night of Sunday, March 5, a group of military officers, under the leadership of the hero of the 1922 revolution, General Plastaras, constituted themselves into a Military Directorate, whose object was to do away with Parliament, and to govern the country by dictatorial methods.

"The new régime took power immediately and made its wishes known to the people through hand-bills and proclamations freely distributed by military airplanes. Martial law and general censorship was established forthwith, and all seemed to be in perfect working order, when the people of Athens suddenly rose in a universal demonstration against the usurpation of power by the military.

"This spontaneous resistance of the people weakened the militarists, especially as the Army refused to use force against the manifestants.

"To make matters worse, the military garrisons in the provinces were aroused against the Plastaras coup d'état, and General Condylis, who is credited with the overthrow of the Pangalos dictatorship in 1926, and who is now the leader of the National Radical party, cooperating with the Popular party of Mr. Tsaldaris, placed himself at the head of the Thessaly garrison, and threatened to march on Athens, if Plastaras refused to give up the dictatorship."

In the tense atmosphere of impending civil war, the editor of *Atlantis* goes on to say, Alexander Zaimis, President of the Republic, summoned the leaders of the two major parties, Messrs. Venizelos and Tsaldaris, and demanded a solution of the problem. Mr. Venizelos having resigned, it was "obvious that Mr. Tsal-

daris should succeed him as the leader of the new victorious parliamentary coalition," and this informant continues:

"Nevertheless, as a concession to the Army Mr. Tsaldaris proposed that General Othoneos, Chief of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic, should assume power until the new Chamber assembles, and this was done. Plastaras gave place to Othoneos, and the new Cabinet was formed pending the publication of the results of the election.

"When these became definitely known, Othoneos decided to resign, and thus the Government of Greece passed into the hands of the leader of the constitutional parliamentary majority.

"Plastaras in the meantime had succeeded in making good his escape, altho a number of his henchmen have been arrested and will subsequently be tried for high treason, unless an amnesty is given them on the anniversary of Greek independence on March 25, as is most probable.

"Thus the Greek people in an orderly fashion, and almost without bloodshed, put an end to the military dictatorship of a day.

"Premier Tsaldaris, the reputed Royalist leader, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Republic and has repeatedly proclaimed that he has no intention of interfering with the republican régime, in view of the fact that economic reconstruction is the paramount issue in the country."

A Chinese Indicts Communism

COMMUNISM CAN NOT REMEDY the ills of China.

Of this Huang Ping speaks with knowledge.

He studied Communism at the Sun Yat Sen University in Moscow as long as ten years ago.

He came into personal contact with various Communist leaders, and, as he himself confesses, under the spell of Communist propaganda, he was converted to the cause and became officially connected with the movement.

Gradually he was admitted into the inner councils of the Chinese Communist party after his return to Shanghai from Russia, and during the Soviet uprising at Canton in December, 1927, he was appointed Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

In December, 1932, he tells us further, he was arrested by the Chinese Government and charged with offenses against the safety of the Republic. The story of his conversion appears in the Shanghai *People's Tribune*, a Chinese organ of "national revolutionary thought and opinion," where we read:

"My confinement afforded an opportunity to review my past record and to reconsider my views with regard to the present-day situation in China.

"Thus I came to a realization that it was not the Communist party which could save the Chinese nation and relieve the sufferings of the people at large, and so after mature deliberation, I decided to withdraw from the party in order to go toward the right direction for the rest of my life."

Far from being in any way beneficial to China, Huang Ping maintains that Communism to-day will not only add to the misery of China's teeming millions, but will "endanger the very existence of our nation." A victory for Communism means a China with a shattered past and a hopeless future, and he adds:

"The question now confronting us lies not in how to develop the class struggle, but in the saving of our country from Japanese imperialistic aggressions, the extermination of the feudal-minded militarists, and the attainment of real national unity.

"Any man of sense should realize that a nation divided within itself will naturally be overrun and downtrodden by invaders before it has a chance to reshape its own social system for good or evil.

"With a wide tract of territory still in the hands of the Japanese and with the unequal treaties which hinder our national development and even endanger our national existence still in force, it is imperative that we should, first of all, unite without fear or trembling to overthrow foreign domination and fight for a status of equality with the other great Powers. This objective can be achieved only by the conscientious realization of Dr. Sun's Principle of Nationalism."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE / DRAMA / MUSIC / FINE-ARTS / EDUCATION / CULTURE

Congress Pilloried on the Stage

A MINOR FOOT-NOTE ON A PAGE just now prodigiously crowded with more relevant excitements."

This is Richard Lockridge's (New York Sun) summary of Maxwell Anderson's play, "Both Your Houses," produced by the Theater Guild.

It may be that fate figuring as the times we live in is a little unkind to Mr. Anderson's work, probably composed in no distant past when the public might have welcomed it more heartily. It also jars a little on our present optimism about the new Congress, and Percy Hammond of *The Herald Tribune* enters a sly hope "that Mr. Anderson was thinking of past Congresses when he composed his protest, not the patriots now in Washington, there to right our wrongs."

Time may have already proved whether the critic or the dramatist saw the clearer.

Mr. Hammond's short statement of the play gives us a foundation for further comment:

"In 'Both Your Houses' we discover the Appropriations Committee functioning over a deficiency bill that bristles with speculation. Battle-ships, irrigation dams, Federal prisons, hospitals, pensions, and the Japanese beetle are among the items on its swindle-sheet. But while the members go about their depredations with sneering cynicism, they talk amusingly and in good English. This helps to make 'Both Your Houses' an entertainment as well as an alarm, very showy at times, and earnestly oracular."

JOHN MASON BROWN of *The Evening Post* concentrates on the hero, Alan McClean (Shepperd Strudwick), the only one among the politicians to enlist your sympathies, tho a tolerant feeling emerges for Solomon Fitzmaurice (Walter C. Kelly) for his comic relief as a disillusioned idealist turned cynic and grafter. Says Mr. Brown:

"Mr. Anderson's hero is a militant chap from Nevada who amazes his older associates in the House Office Building in Washington (where the action of the entire play is laid) by having his own election investigated. Mistaken as a greenhorn and a tool, he is made a member of the Appropriations Committee.

"At his very first meeting he creates a sensation by challenging the ridiculous and exorbitant items which have found their way into a bill. Tho he is laughed at at first for his ignorance of practical politics, the young idealist works himself into a position of some power.

"But he can not beat the game. The bill, with all the items on it which he has fought to retain in the hope of insuring its defeat, is passed by a huge majority.

"The fight for and against the passage of this bill provides Mr. Anderson with the slight action of his play. The real villains of his piece are not its dishonest lawmakers but the apathetic voters who permit such corruption to exist.

"Mr. Anderson entertains no illusions about government. 'The sole function of government,' says the wisest and most lovable of his crooked legislators, 'is graft, special privilege, and corruption.'

"Speaking through his young idealist, Mr. Anderson, who pleads no special cause, but who does not see how things can continue as they are now going, wonders how long it will be before the people wake up, and whether or not honesty will ever be the best policy in politics. His certain line is not encouraging. It is no more than a faint 'maybe.'"

Brooks Atkinson of *The Times* enters the circle here on a serious note:

"Of all the theatrical attacks upon the depravity of representative government, Maxwell Anderson's 'Both Your Houses' is the most stirring and direct. It is not only an angry crying of

names and cases but an excellent play that will interest those whom it is convincing.

"For Mr. Anderson is a level-headed enemy of evil—poet enough to write 'Elizabeth the Queen,' propagandist enough to collaborate in 'Gods of the Lightning' and 'What Price Glory?' and man enough to call a spade by its proper name.

"In this three-act play, depicting the Appropriations Committee in the act of fattening the pork-barrel and cheerfully swindling the country, he is circumstantial enough to show how such things are done in the ordinary course of human frailties, and he is prophet enough to shout that the day of complacent



Giving Points to the Young Crusader

"Bus," an experienced private secretary, telling "Alan McClean" how to circumvent the Appropriations Committee. Mary Philips and Shepperd Strudwick.

piracy in politics is drawing to a close. If a few more plays as soundly excitable as this one are written it may be that Mr. Anderson's warning to Congress is not premature."

As a polemic-maker, Mr. Atkinson says, "Mr. Anderson is highly concrete." More:

"As a playwright, he is workmanlike and discerning. The dialog in the vernacular has a humorous tang and a racy vividness. The involutions of the story create a steady exhilaration.

"And in his characters Mr. Anderson reveals himself as a man who knows people and relishes their weaknesses and aspirations. For the young man from Nevada is engagingly earnest and courageous in his campaign.

"Among the forces of corruption there are at least two appealing men. Simeon Gray, chairman of the committee, is a man of honesty of purpose, despite the shakiness of his present position. And Solomon Fitzmaurice is the most winning of plunderers and scamps. It is he who encourages his brothers in iniquity to believe that the resources of apathy and indifference in the body politic have not yet been touched by Congress. When some one remarks that government is every man for himself and damn the country, Sol serenely retorts, 'And it works!' Idealism meets its real opponent in the benign cynicism of Mr. Anderson's most ingratiating character.

"Both as a play and a performance, 'Both Your Houses' is real and stimulating. Altho it is propaganda, it asks no quarter from the complacent playgoer. Realizing that the burden of proof is on him, Mr. Anderson has worked his material into robust dramatic style."



The Committee Celebrates the Pork-Barrel Bill

With riders that raise a \$40,000,000 deficiency bill to \$200,000,000, the Appropriations Committee rejoice over "something for each of them," and the taxpayer be hanged.

Who Is "Completely Educated"?

"NOT MODERN. That is the description of 'the average high school or boarding-school.'"

Worse yet, it "will give your son and mine little beside formal education, and even more formal sport."

This sounds a bit terrifying to parents struggling to educate their youngsters, not to say dismaying to those teachers engaged on the job.

But *Harper's Magazine* empowers Robert Littell, dramatic critic and author, to make this charge, and he sets forth a formidable list of things "the young man should know" which are not to be found in school curricula.

"If we want our sons to be able to drive a car, speak French fluently, play the piano, set a broken leg, and make horses do their bidding, we shall have to look outside the schools and colleges."

Perhaps we regard some of these accomplishments as superfluous, but Mr. Littell believes that "he who can not do these things is not completely educated."

His list of *desiderata* is even longer, and goes into fields with which this department does not concern itself, but when he mentions music and reading, we are wide awake:

"Higher than almost any other accomplishment on the list do I place music. There is no reason why any boy who is not absolutely tone-deaf should not learn how to play one musical instrument well enough for it to be a self-resource and a tolerable pleasure to others. If it were not for the certainty that our educators would make it as deadly during school and as shunned in after life as that badly embalmed language, I should advocate the substitution of music for Latin as a required subject.

"Music is, or ought to be, an essential part of every civilized human being's life. Economic necessity, the radio, and the phonograph have put the playing of music beyond most Americans. Our children should bring this back. My choice would be the piano—the violin is far more painful in incompetent hands, and most other instruments are not meant to be heard singly. The saxophone and the ukulele should be placed on a par with the taking of drugs.

"There is much to be said for being able to sing parts decently, and any amateur who knows the words of even the commonest songs is a phenomenon. I realize that even this is asking a great deal. Perhaps I expect too much.

"My students will receive a passing grade if they can sit and listen to good music intelligently, and moderately often without pressure."

"A civilized man should know how to read." Aren't we all readers? But wait:

"The ability to read, or rather the habit of reading, is very rare even among intelligent people, and has to be taught and kept up if it is not to become rusty. The educators tumble over one another with new methods of teaching children how to make sense out of print, but not a single pedagog, so far as I know, has successfully tackled the problem of how to keep people reading books once they have learned that it can be done.

"Incidentally, if some one were to write a little book called 'How to Read the Newspapers' he would earn the undying gratitude of those who search hurriedly for the sports, the market, the obituaries, glance at the head-lines, and then throw all of the newspaper on the floor.

"If the young man over whose head hangs this list of accomplishments could not find time, because of the necessity of heeling for the *News* or keeping dates with co-eds, for more than a few of these skills, let a fluent reading and speaking knowledge of at least one foreign language be among them, French or German, preferably both.

"A parent must expect no help from schools in the teaching of foreign languages—or rather (such is the impression of the student who goes to the average school) in the teaching of irregular verbs. Governesses and tutors, little trips abroad in adolescent summers, can start a false spring which withers and dies as soon as the child goes to a regular school."

The Cover

THIS charming water-color registers one of the mill towns of Rhode Island—Hughesdale.

Most of the rivers of this section of the country are lined with textile mills; near by are the dwellings of the workers.

Our picture epitomizes all this; stone buildings of considerable age, covered with plaster or stucco, and extremely picturesque.

The painter of "The Mill Pond," Fred Whitaker, was born in Providence in 1891, and studied art in the Rhode Island School of Design. In recent years he has engaged in business, but follows painting as an avocation, finding his greatest pleasure in water-colors. Of the countryside he paints, he has this to say:

"Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was the cradle of the weaving industry in the new world, for the Slater Mill in that city, founded in 1790, was the first power-weaving plant erected on this side of the ocean.

"Apparently the old mill-owners had faith in the future, for they erected their buildings, houses and all, to stand for centuries, instead of years. Many of the houses are built of stone, and in spite of their age, they are still as strong as the day they were erected.

"One of these old houses, with its reflection in the mill pond and the more modern part of the mill itself in the background, forms the theme for this picture."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

The Drys' Call to Arms

PROHIBITION IS AT ITS ARMAGEDDON.

With that as their stirring battle-cry, dry leaders are summoning their forces to make a stand in the States and turn the victorious wet onslaught into defeat. Dry buglers sound the assembly for volunteers in every hamlet, village, town, and city in the country. Every "little gray bonnet," every "white ribboner," every worker capable of bearing arms, as it were, is to be thrown into the breach caused by the amendment for repeal.

In Washington, a gathering of 1,000 dry leaders, representing thirty-seven denominations, candidly admitted that they are on the defensive, and united for a country-wide campaign against the Prohibition repeal amendment. Under the plan adopted the Prohibition and temperance organizations represented will take direction from a single board of nine members, and the campaign will be organized along the lines of a political party.

"Unless here or somewhere else we achieve some form of working unity, our immediate cause is lost, and we shall have to start again in the laborious processes by which we reached a long-sought goal," said Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, president of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who presided and sounded the key-note of the conference.

"I need not stress too heavily that the period is a critical one for our endeavor," said Bishop Hughes. "Now we are not only on the defensive; we are on the quick defensive. If there are times when haste is waste, this is a time when slowness is suicide."

A Continuation Committee, to number about 100 and include all the old-line dry leaders, such as Bishop James Cannon, Jr., F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; Mrs. Ella Boole, president of the W. C. T. U., and others, was organized. Bishop H. Lester Smith, Methodist, of Cincinnati, was made chairman; John H. Edgerton, chairman of the board of directors of the National Manufacturers' Association, first vice-chairman; Louis J. Taber, president of the National Grange, second vice-chairman, and Dr. Norman J. Peale, of New York, secretary.

The dries, we read in the Washington *Evening Star*, will direct their efforts particularly at the manner in which the delegates to constitutional conventions are chosen—placing their reliance on the people of the rural districts to carry their cause for them. Therefore, they will seek to have the delegates chosen, not according to population, which would give added strength to the wets, but rather from the existing districts from which members of the State Legislatures are chosen.

Saloons or no saloons—which shall it be? That seems to be the question.

As the *Religious Telescope*, organ of the United Brethren in Christ, sees the issue, it is, "Will the old, discredited saloon return—with its stench, its brass rail, its sawdust-carpeted floor, its filthy cuspidors, its lewd pictures, its corrupting influence in politics, the general lawlessness that always went with it, the neglected children and wives of saloon patrons, the corrupted women and youth, the mutual support between it and every corrupt institution, and every form of vice? That is what a majority of our 'noble' lawmakers in Congress have voted for."

"It is useless to deny that the vote of Congress was a terrible shock to millions," exclaims the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist). "It seemed to sweep away the hard-won results of years of patient struggle, not leaving the slightest guaranty against the return of the saloon. It left the dries facing a pitiless struggle, forty-eight pitiless struggles, for the conquest of the several States."

A redeeming feature, thinks *The Advocate*, is that the Amendment is to be submitted; for, if it stands up under the test, "it will have a prestige and authority it never had before." The fact that the proposal places no safeguard against the saloon, we are told, ought to weigh on the dry side. "Great numbers of people have been disappointed with the workings of the Volstead Law and were ready to consider its modification on some plan which would conserve the real gains of Prohibition. But not many of these are ready for unconditional surrender to the brewers and distillers."

"The dries are waking up," observes the Baltimore *Southern Methodist*, "but it is going to take education, organization, enthusiasm, and money to block repeal." And dries are warned:

"If liquor comes back, while it will provide us with all the arguments we need to show its terrible effect, it will at the same time be able to set up vast financial and commercial concerns under the protection of the law. These will be much harder to overthrow."

"Now is the time for our people to say what they have to say to their Congressmen and State legislature and to keep their eyes fixed upon their public representatives."

"If ratification succeeds," declares *The Western Recorder* (Baptist), "liquor will control politics as it used to do," and we are admonished that "there has never been a time in the history of America in which it was so important as now for the moral forces of the nation to gird themselves, and to do valiantly for the Lord and for public righteousness."

"Equally clear" to *The Church Advocate* (Churches of God), "is that if the dries are to succeed, they must have a more aggressive and effective leadership. It only takes an ordinary observer to see that Prohibition is slipping away from us. And unless something more is done to prevent it than has been done during the last two or three years, it will be gone almost before we know it." *The Church Advocate* goes so far as to say:

"The dry organizations are characterized by a lack of co-operation, a lack of aggressiveness, and a lack of militant leadership."

"If the Anti-Saloon League can no longer lead, as it formerly did, some other organization should come to the front."

"The dry organizations, as it seems to us, are suffering from the confusion and demoralization of an army which has met with a decisive defeat. Whereas, the real battle has not yet been fought. It is to be the next epoch in this great reform, and the dry forces should be rallied and marshaled for this coming event of such tremendous importance—the election of delegates to the conventions which will decide the question of repeal."

The battle for Prohibition has not been lost, declares the militant *Christian Century* (Undenominational). "It is just about to begin. Everything up to now has been preliminary to the real engagement." However, says *The Christian Century*:

"It is not to be considered as an article of faith that Prohibition in its present form is the last word of wisdom. Some better plan may be found, and the friends of temperance and sobriety need not shun any fairly conducted comparison of Prohibition with any proposed substitute for it."

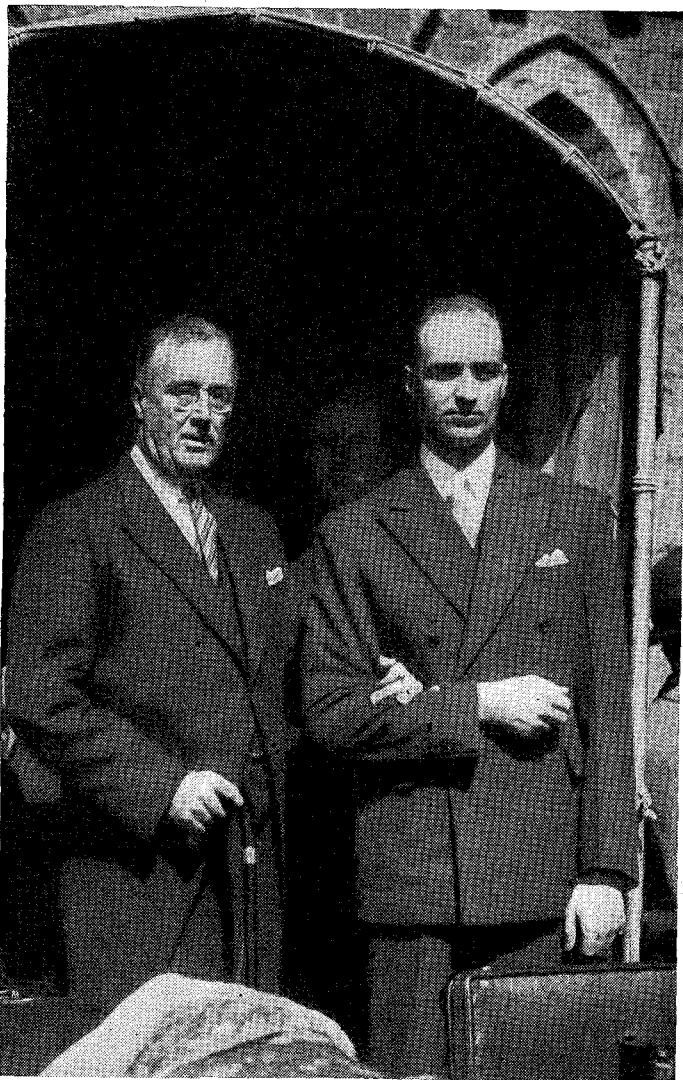
"But a vote on repeal without a substitute, sprung on the country in an hour of deep depression, and conducted under the auspices and supervision of an agency which is already committed to one side of the case, is no fair appeal to public opinion."

"Against the repeal of Prohibition, by any such means and under such conditions, we shall fight to the limit of our powers."

Conceding that there has been a change in opinion, and that the wets won the last general election in November, *The Lutheran* asks that the "ardent wet" do not forget that "he is championing the restoration of one great source of great social evils."

But Stanley High, a representative of the younger and modern

group in Methodism, and an accepted interpreter of the problems of youth, says that the fate of the dry cause is not identical with the fate of the Eighteenth Amendment, and that "the process of saving the Eighteenth Amendment may set



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Seeking Divine Guidance First

President Roosevelt, on the arm of his son, James, leaving St. John's Church, Washington, where he invoked God's blessing before his inauguration, and where, with all his family, he worshiped again the next morning.

back, materially, the effort to decrease the use of and destroy the traffic in liquor."

DEFEAT of repeal in thirteen States, writes Mr. High in the *New York Herald Tribune*, would not necessarily mean a defeat of liquor, and he sees the possibility of more general nullification. He suggests an educational campaign against the use of liquor, with stress on social responsibility rather than upon personal sin, since, "for good or ill, the old arguments for total abstinence on the grounds of personal morality have lost much of their weight, and the old coercions of the days of hell-fire theology have lost much of their potency." If such a campaign is not launched, says Mr. High, "the political salvation of the Eighteenth Amendment, so far as the liquor problem is concerned, will be of small consequence."

Coming to a Roman Catholic view-point, which, generally, advocates temperance rather than Prohibition, we find *America*, a New York Roman Catholic weekly, expressing unfeigned pleasure at the prospect of the overthrow of the Eighteenth Amendment, but rather apprehensive of new problems which will be "created by the revulsion which will almost certainly follow the adoption of the new Amendment." The teaching of temperance, largely undone under Prohibition, "should begin at once," believes *America*, "and be presented vigorously."

The Church Looking to Roosevelt

"THE PEOPLE'S MESSIAH"—so a rabbi hails President Roosevelt, and the phrase seems to describe the hope expressed in many pulpits on the Sunday following his inauguration that a great leader has indeed come to the White House.

But some well-known preachers warn that the "new deal" must be vastly more than a change of name and a shuffling of administrations.

"No President, not excepting Washington, Lincoln, and Wilson," declares Rabbi William F. Rosenblum of Temple Israel, New York City, "has assumed the office with so universal and genuine hope on the part of the people that he will prove to be a Messiah, the apostle of a new era and a new deal. To the people he has become more than a political hero, more than a Chief Executive, more than a possible dictator. They see in him a God-like messenger, a darling of destiny, the man of the hour—the Messiah of America's to-morrow."

But a deeper change than a mere shift of administration is required, declares Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church. "Putting new men in old systems deserves the same divine criticism as the putting of new wine in old bottles," he says. "It is not enough to have a mere redistribution of office-holders and privileges. We must change the systems of privilege which continue to corrupt their possessors. Our Christian program is the conversion of systems as well as souls."

As it is, says Dr. Sockman, we turn to the Government as "an emergency Savior" when we have gotten business and banking into a mess, instead of having Government act in times of prosperity to prevent a crisis. And as one minister, continues Dr. Sockman:

"I am becoming increasingly wearied by the folly and futility of turning out individual Christians from our church schools only to have their ideals crucified by soulless corporations.

"How much longer can we go on teaching youth the virtues of thrift and industry when they can find no chance to work? Our young people will not continue to accept the Church's teaching of personal puritanism unless we do something soon about the group practices of social paganism.

"Far more religious doubts are being caused to-day by the sins of society than by the teachings of science."

"BE sure of this," said Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick in his sermon at Riverside Church, "behind all external factors in our situation is a profound, indignant, anxious loss of public confidence." And—

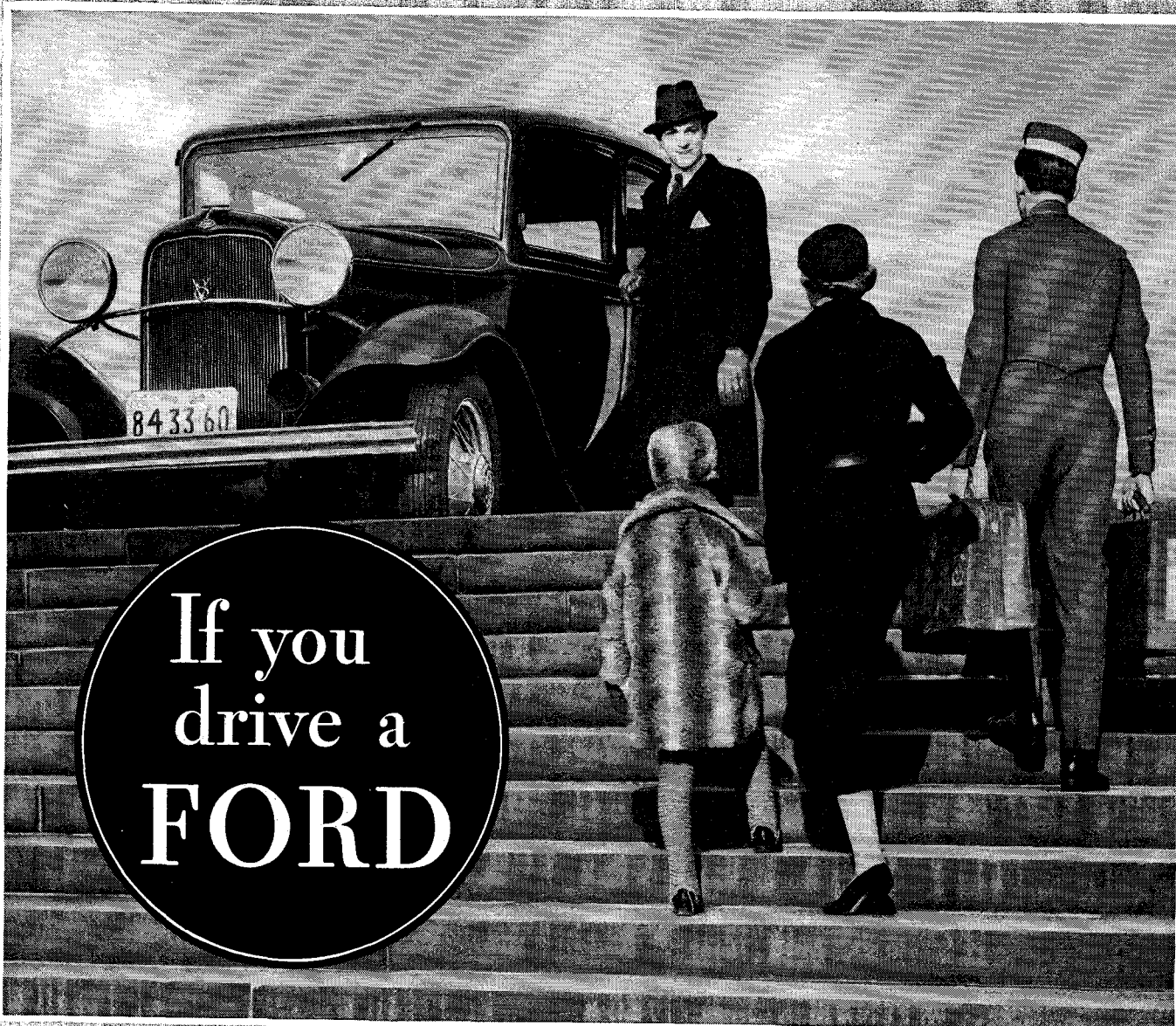
"If a few more political leaders fail us, if a few more shocking revelations come of dishonesty and chicanery in the high places of the economic world, that loss of public confidence may easily reach panic proportions.

"We had better balance governmental budgets; we had better come to some simple settlement of international debts; we had better back up the new Administration, whatever our politics are, if it displays any signs of intelligent and decisive leadership; and above all, we had better give the people reasonable assurance that we do honestly intend some deep-seated reforms in our economic life.

"That is to say, we had better give the public faith something to grow on, or we shall inevitably eat the bitter fruit of public fear."

"The ills from which we are suffering are not merely economic but also profoundly moral," says Dr. Albert W. Beaven, president of the Federal Council of Churches, in a call to all for "a time of united prayer."

"Our first need, therefore," he says, "is for heart-searching and penitence for having followed a way of life that, in a moral universe, was bound to end in disaster. As we set our faces to the task of reconstruction, let us not cherish delusive hopes for a return of a condition which was falsely called 'prosperity,' but which was largely a hectic fever of selfishness, and gave no due place to spiritual values."



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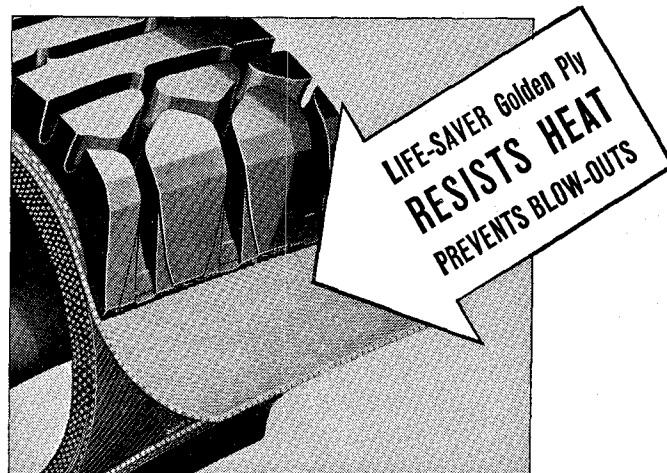
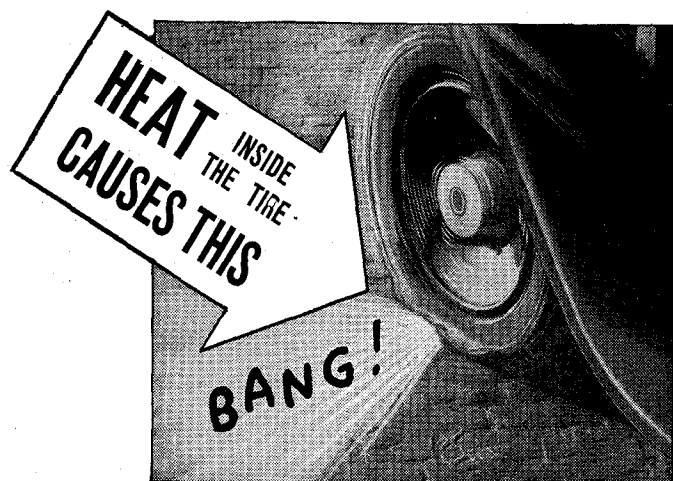
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To protect you from blow-outs, every new Goodrich Safety Silvertown Tire has the amazing new Life-Saver Golden Ply. This new invention resists terrific heat—fabric and rubber don't separate. Thus blisters don't form inside the tire. Blow-outs are *prevented* by overcoming the *very cause* of blow-outs before they start.

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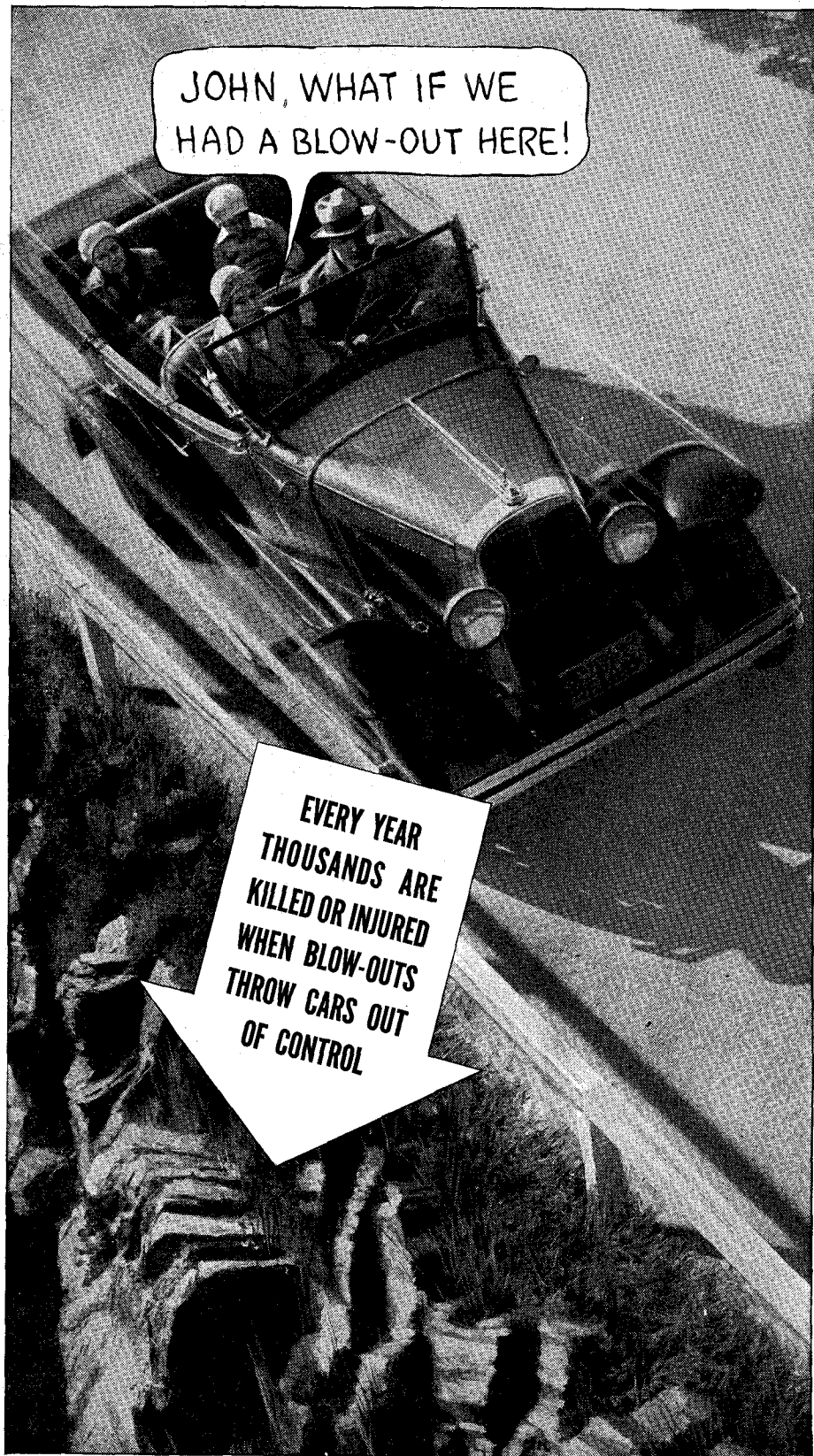
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32,000 rubber articles, representing more than 1,000 distinct rubber products. Goodrich Tires. Zippers. Rubber Footwear. Drug Sundries. Soles. Heels. Hose. Belting. Packing. Molded and Hard Rubber Goods.

**ILLUSION:**

A large packing case is exhibited on a raised platform. A young woman climbs into the box. Head, hands and feet protrude, and are held by spectators while the magician takes a crosscut saw and, with the help of an assistant, saws through the center of the box and apparently through the woman.

EXPLANATION:

One method of performing this illusion requires the presence of *two* girls in the box. One girl curls up in the left half of the box with her head and hands protruding. The other girl is doubled up in the right half of the box with only her feet showing. Nobody is sawed in half.



Copyright, 1933, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

**KEPT FRESH IN THE
WELDED HUMIDOR PACK**

IT'S FUN TO BE FOOLED ...IT'S MORE FUN TO KNOW

Cigarette advertising, too, has its tricks. Consider the illusion that "Flavor" can be achieved by some kind of magical hocus-pocus in manufacturing cigarettes.

EXPLANATION: Just three factors control the flavor of a cigarette. The addition of artificial flavoring. The blending of various tobaccos. And the *quality* of the tobaccos themselves. Quality is by far the most important.

Domestic cigarette tobaccos vary in price from 5¢ a pound up to 40¢ a pound.

Imported tobaccos vary from 50¢ a pound to \$1.15.

Distinctive, *pleasing* flavor depends largely upon the blending of the *costlier* tobaccos.

It is a fact, well known by leaf tobacco experts, that Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE tobaccos than any other popular brand.

Try Camels. Give your taste a chance to sense the subtle difference that lies in costlier tobaccos.

Camels are always fresh, cool, in prime condition in the seamless, *welded* Humidor Pack.



**NO TRICKS...
—JUST COSTLIER
TOBACCOS**

IN A MATCHLESS BLEND

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A Piano With a Whole Band in It

A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT which looks like a piano, but plays like an organ, a flute, a saxophone, a guitar, a harp, a bassoon, an oboe—or as a variety of other instruments including the piano—was introduced to the musical and scientific world recently at New York University.

It may revolutionize not only the musical-instrument industries but the technique of composition as well, in the opinion of Benjamin Franklin Miessner, the inventor of the instrument which, for lack of a better name, is at present being called an “electronic piano.”

It is possible with this instrument, for example, to swing at will from piano to flute, to guitar, to organ, to saxophone, or to almost any instrument of the orchestra.

It is, in fact, the inventor claims, possible with the electronic piano for one person to approximate extensive orchestral effects by varying as he plays the adjustment of half a dozen radio-like dials. To quote a press bulletin from the University's Bureau of Public Information (New York):

“The unique instrument was demonstrated one morning to an audience of music students at the university; in the afternoon an audience of students, professors, and scientists listened to it, and at night musicians, musical critics, music teachers, musical-instrument manufacturers, and students. At each performance a concert of classical, modern, and jazz music was rendered by Anton Rovinski, one of the few musicians who has thus far had opportunity to play the instrument.

“This electronic piano was developed by Mr. Miessner, an acoustical physicist, at his laboratory in Millburn, New Jersey, with the assistance of Charles T. Jacobs, both working on it steadily since early in 1930.

“Outwardly the electronic piano is a small grand piano with a few electric push-buttons and radio-dials just above the keyboard. Of the inside of the piano little was made known except that the sounding-board has been removed and, in the explanation of the inventor, ‘the string's mechanical oscillation is converted into a corresponding electrical oscillation before it appears as sound.’ The music emanates not from the piano itself but from amplifiers and a loud-speaker enclosed in a radio cabinet which stands a few feet from the piano.

“When the electric power which operates is not used, the instrument gives only a feeble faraway sound. With electrical power coursing through it, the piano tone becomes rich and full—in Mr. Miessner's opinion far richer than the ordinary piano can achieve by its regular mechanical means. To obtain definite changes in tone-color, the pianist pushes one or another of the buttons, and the instrument sounds like an organ, a harp, or a cello. If this range does not satisfy the player, he turns the dials, mixing his own tone, until he has obtained a quality of sound which, in his opinion, correctly interprets the spirit of the music which he plays. Mr. Rovinski was frequently observed to play with his right hand only while his left manipulated the dials, subtly altering the complexion of the musical sound.

“‘It has not been my purpose,’ Mr. Miessner said, ‘to create an instrument which will sound like other instruments, but rather to give even greater scope to the piano which still remains practically as its inventor, Christofori, left it about two hundred years ago.’”

Strange Antics of Supersonics

THEY ARE SOUND-VIBRATIONS so extremely rapid that you can not hear them—100,000 to 700,000 per second.

Our information about them comes in great part from a research laboratory in Tuxedo Park, New York, set up by a New York banker, Alfred Lee Loomis, who has specialized in this field.

In cooperation with Prof. R. W. Wood, and others, he has secured the major part of the knowledge now published on the subject of high-frequency physical vibrations. We read in *The Industrial Bulletin* of Arthur D. Little, Inc. (Cambridge, Mass.):

“In 1917, Professor Langevin discovered that electrically excited quartz crystals could set up mechanical vibrations in a liquid. During the latter part of the World War, there was some experimentation on the transmission of signals between submarines and other craft by water-borne vibrations with frequencies of 20,000 to 40,000 cycles per second—well above the audibility limit in case the vibrations were communicated to the air.

“Mr. Loomis's work has been with the very highest frequency vibrations, of from 100,000 to 700,000 cycles per second, the waves of which are confined to the dish of oil in which they are generated, and to flasks and beakers in physical contact with this oil. He has used apparatus developed through cooperation of the General Electric Company, which allows the use of as much as two kilowatts of energy. The most convenient method found for leading the vibrations out of the oil is by the use of a ‘collector’ made from a glass flask, the neck of

which is drawn out to a fine tube, and the whole filled with oil.

“When the tube of such a vibrating collector is squeezed by the fingers, it burns a groove in the skin. Such a tube can also burn its way through a soft wood chip, and may even make sparks, and can drill its way through a glass plate, sending out a cloud of glass particles. A cell of vibrating liquid can function as a diffraction grating in producing a spectrum.”

An important observation is that dissolved air is driven from ordinary tap water in a beaker immersed in the oil, so that it fizzes like soda-water.

Apparently, gases leave water faster than they redissolve, so that the net result is degassing. Several bacteriologists have found that this degassing or “cavitation” phenomenon has remarkable bacteria-killing action. We are told:

“It appears that the bacteria die perhaps more often by suffocation, due to loss of air, than by mechanical abuse due to the vibrations. Blood corpuscles and protozoa are killed, but the cells are not always disrupted. Small animals, such as frogs, are instantly killed when in the vibrating water. Professor Wood suggests ‘operating’ on eggs and other animal cells with controlled mild vibrations, to alter certain parts, such as the chromosomes, which are the bearers of hereditary characteristics.

“Oil, mercury, water, and other liquids may be sprayed into fine mist by the rapid vibrations, and one liquid may be emulsified into another, or a solid dispersed into a liquid. Strong-enough vibrations shatter glassware, and care must be taken if anything is inserted into the oil bath while the vibrator is in action.

“In general, any unstable system rapidly approaches



Piano and Orchestra in One

The inventor, Benjamin Franklin Miessner, standing, and his assistant, Mr. C. T. Jacobs, at the keyboard.

equilibrium under the influence of intense supersonic vibrations. Superheated liquids boil violently on exposure to such vibrations, and explosions may take place with sensitive chemicals. There is evidence that some unstable molecules may be literally shaken to pieces, even tho the rate of the vibrations is far below the 'natural period' for the molecules concerned.

"Supersonics provide a powerful tool for the experimenter, and perhaps for the manufacturer, for securing intense physical action in a localized space."

New Light-Bulb Has No Filament

A NEW TYPE OF METAL-VAPOR LAMP is without a filament, and operates without any auxiliary apparatus, such as transformers, special choke coils, or devices for high frequency.

Its sponsors say it will bring daylight and ultra-violet light to the home at one-fourth the present cost of ultra-violet lamps.

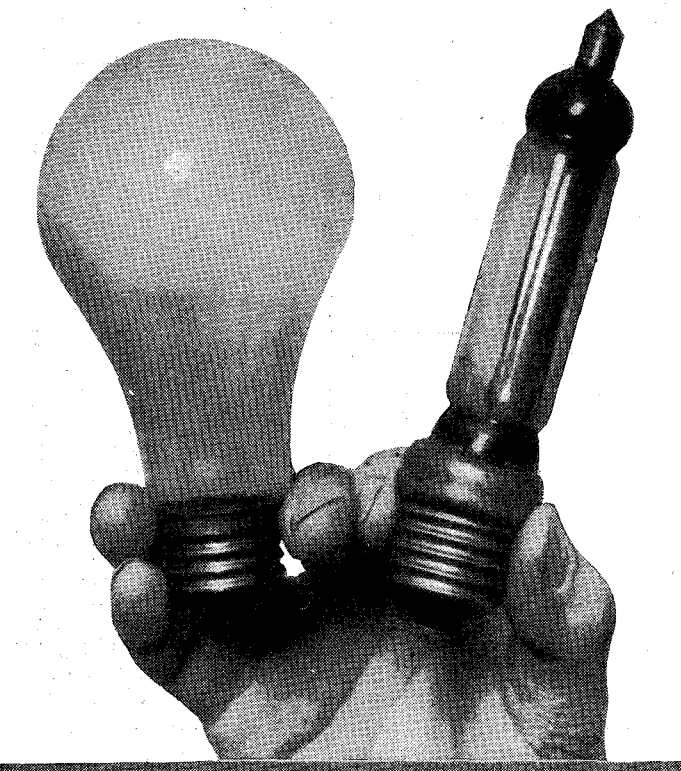


Photo by Halbran

The Two Blend to Make Daylight

The blue-green of the new lamp (right) blends with the red-yellow of the tungsten lamp (left).

Says the writer of a notice in the *New York Times*:

"It was demonstrated by Dr. Gerhard O. Spanner, research chemist of the Columbia University Medical Center, and Werner Lucas, electrical engineer, of Berlin, Germany.

"The new lamp is the invention of Dr. Hans Joachim Spanner of Berlin, in collaboration with U. W. Doering and Dr. E. Germer of Berlin and Werner Lucas. The lamp is a simple glass tube, has no filament, and is mounted on a standard screw socket. A deposit of mercury on the inner surface of the glass is the source of both light and ultra-violet rays. It can be connected in series with incandescent lamps directly on a 110-volt current, the blue-green light of the new lamp blending with the red-yellow of the tungsten lamp to produce the effect of daylight.

"The main feature of the new lamp, which presents a radical departure from present types of metal-vapor lamps, is the production of a high-pressure and self-starting tube without the need of any auxiliaries. This is achieved by a new type of activated cathode and a small metal strip which connects the cathode with the current. The high pressure is produced as the result of the compactness of the tube, which generates greater heat than present-day mercury vapor lamps.

"The new sunlight lamp, Dr. Spanner said, can be marketed at a fourth the present cost of ultra-violet lamps, and at a price about three times that of the incandescent lamp. It is said to produce about three times the candle-power of a tungsten lamp, and to burn about five times as long. It is planned to open a manufacturing plant in this country in the near future, it was reported.

Some Germs Change Like Butterflies

THAT A CHANGE IN FORM similar to that from grub to butterfly is part of the regular life-cycle of certain germs is suggested by the work of Alice C. Evans, of the U. S. Public Health Service, who has investigated germs cultivated from cases of encephalitis.

This disease is sometimes called "sleeping-sickness," because extreme drowsiness and lethargy are characteristic symptoms. Germs belonging to the family of streptococci have been recovered from these cases. These are small round germs, well-known to bacteriologists, and the cause of many diseases. They can not pass through the pores of fine filters.

Investigating these germs, Miss Evans was astonished to find them change into the long narrow germs known to bacteriologists as rods. Also, she found that sometimes these germs were able to pass through her fine-pored filters. Says a report of Science Service (Washington):

"A few years ago bacteriologists were certain they knew all about the lives and habits of the well-known germ families, like the streptococci. Some germs might be round and some straight, some reproduced by dividing or splitting, and some by growing spores. But they all remained true to type all their lives, and did not change forms like creatures that spend part of their life-cycle in one form and part in another.

"In fact, bacteriologists were so sure of the stability of germ families that when they saw a rod-shaped germ growing in a family of round ones, they concluded that the rod was a contaminating organism that had gotten into the colony by mistake. For the most part they are right about this, but Miss Evans's studies led her to suggest that bacteriologists may for years have been seeing the rod-forms of round streptococci and mistaking them for contaminating organisms of another family.

"The germs exist in the body either in the filterable form or in several different bacterial forms, Miss Evans thinks. It is only with difficulty that the germs living in the body can adjust themselves to growing on artificial material outside the body. For the first few days after they have been transferred from the body of the artificial growth material, they waver from one form to another. But once they are established on ordinary culture material, one form or the other grows and multiplies indefinitely without variation.

"The rod-shaped form of the germ that Miss Evans investigated was more virulent in animals than the familiar coccus form. However, she could not conclude that one or the other form was the cause of the disease in humans."

One-Way Windows for Sights and Sounds

ONE-WAY windows made of a kind of coated glass, which can be seen through in one direction, but are as opaque as a brick wall in the other direction, have been installed in the Institute of Pathological Psychology at the University of Bonn, in Germany.

This is done so that mental patients, especially abnormal children, can be observed without these patients suspecting that any one is watching. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

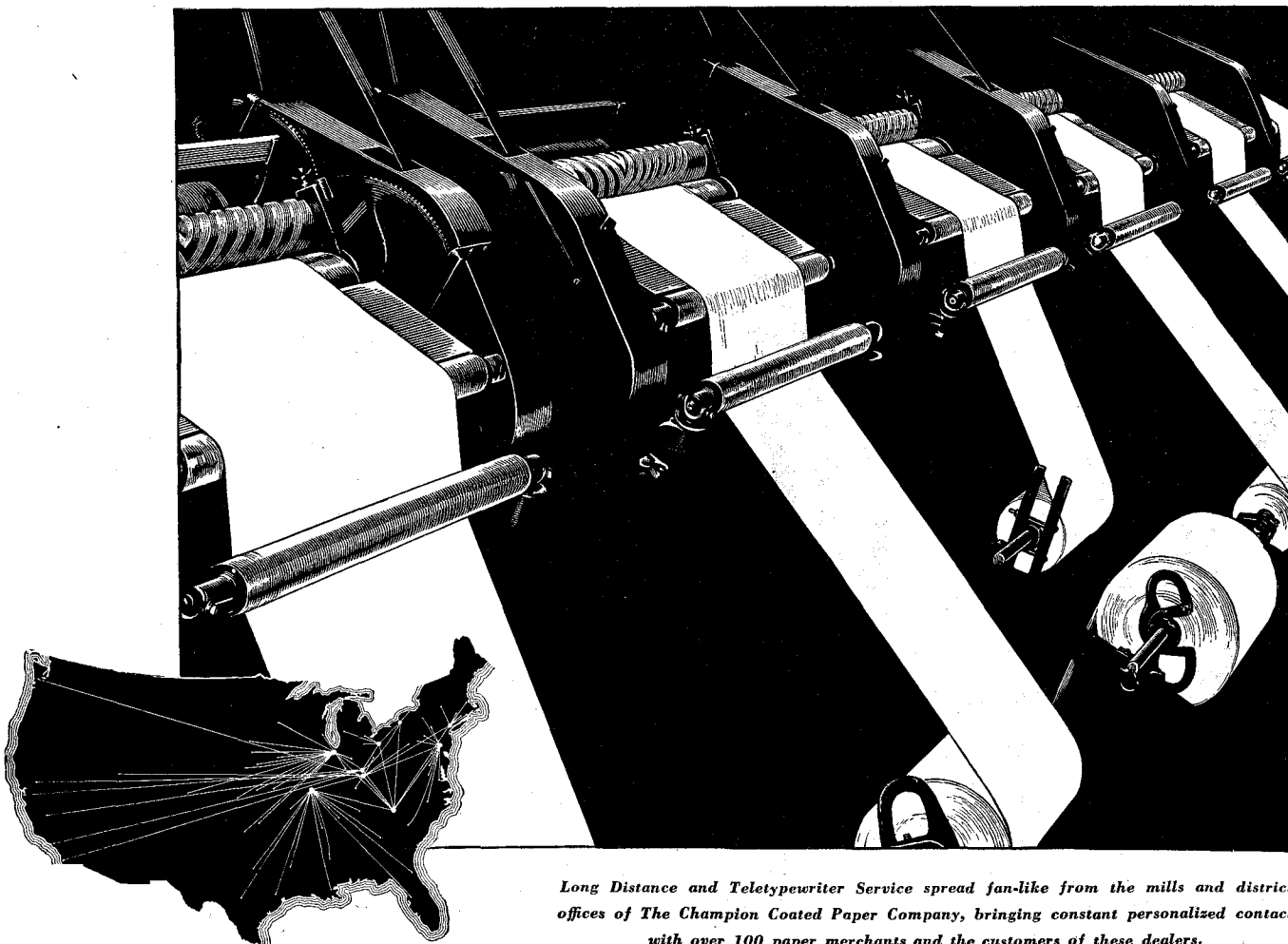
"In nursery schools in the United States it has been the custom for several years to provide wire screens brightly illuminated on one side and in darkness on the other side so that students of kindergarten methods can sit on the darkened sides of such screens and watch what children do when they think themselves unobserved. This method is unsuitable, however, for observing adult mental patients or older children, since sounds made accidentally by the observers easily penetrate these wire screens and give the persons being watched some inkling of the presence of observers. In the new equipment at Bonn no sound can penetrate the glass. A microphone and loud-speaker system is provided so that the scientific observers can hear what goes on as well as see it.

"This sound system, like the windows, works in one direction only. Altho the system has just been put into use, much already has been learned, it is reported, about the reactions of mentally abnormal children and about how to correct such abnormalities, if they are curable."

"WE ADDED THE TELEPHONE TO OUR SALES FORCE"

says the President of The Champion Coated Paper Company

"... AND IT BECAME OUR STAR SALESMAN"



Long Distance and Teletypewriter Service spread fan-like from the mills and district offices of The Champion Coated Paper Company, bringing constant personalized contact with over 100 paper merchants and the customers of these dealers.

AMONG today's successful concerns is The Champion Coated Paper Company, of Hamilton, Ohio. Since 1929 it has increased its production capacity by nearly 25 per cent.

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any number of customers in minutes. It is *personalized* . . . friendly voice-contact is brought to transactions between men separated by hundreds of miles. It is *two-way* . . . proposals can be discussed pro and con, and agreements quickly reached.

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From	To	Daytime	7 P.M. 8:30 P.M.
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Miami	Atlanta	2.55	2.10 1.40
Denver	St. Louis	3.25	2.65 1.75
New York	San Francisco	9.00	7.25 5.50

Where the charge is 50 cents or more, a federal tax applies as follows: \$.50 to \$.99, tax 10 cents; \$1.00 to \$1.99, tax 15 cents; \$2.00 or more, tax 20 cents.

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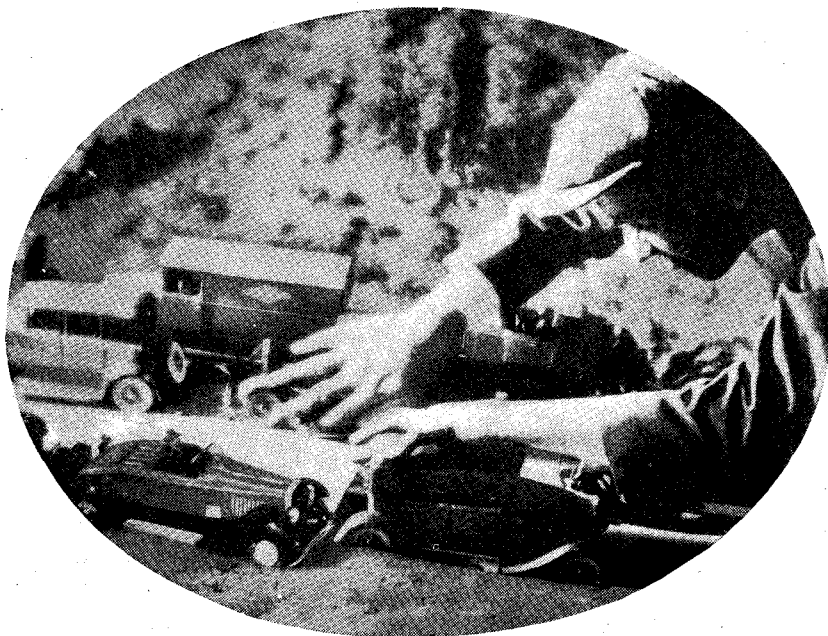
TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICE

Accidents From Poor Judgment and Bad Manners

BLAMING THE ROAD, the car, weather, or the other fellow is the popular explanation of automobile accidents. All the same, the real cause of smash-ups is the failure of drivers to use good judgment and to observe decent road manners.

This was the conclusion given the Michigan Highway Conference, by Prof. W. Sherman Smith, of the University of Toledo, after intensive study of rural road accidents, sponsored by the University of Michigan. To quote the University's News Dissemination Service:

"Out of 233 cases investigated, 'poor judgment of driver' accounted for 127, with other causes trailing. Climatic conditions caused 20, defect in machine 16, poor road design 16, driver asleep 9, intoxicated 8, loose gravel or dust 8, road defects 3, unknown 26. In these smash-ups 36 deaths resulted, and 229



"Greed Maketh the Road Hog"

were injured, with 85 per cent. of the fatalities coming from the 'poor judgment of driver' group of accidents, Professor Smith reported.

"Contrary to common opinion, the curve is not as dangerous as either the straight road or intersection as an accident scene, the accident map showed. The driver with poor judgment of speed and distance and the traditional road hog were the most important accident starters, cutting in too short being their most dangerous trick. The road hog and the bad judgment driver are not necessarily one and the same person, said Professor Smith, 'but the combination is all too frequent, normal courtesy seeming to desert many men and women as soon as they place themselves behind a steering-wheel.'"

THE accompanying graphic illustration of the "road hog" is from a booklet issued by the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, entitled, "They Call Us Civilized." It says:

"In the middle of the street or highway, rides the road hog, a ton and a half and more in weight. Like his farmyard counterpart, sometimes the road hog waddles, sometimes he grunts along, looking neither to the right nor to the left.

"Avarice makes the road hog. He takes delight in narrowly missing pedestrians crossing streets, in holding up traffic, in denying to others privileges which he accepts, and in gleefully saying, 'I just shaved that car.'

"The actions of drivers involved in accidents may be accepted as a good index of the character of a large part of the motoring public. By no stretch of the imagination can it be said that only the drivers who figured in accidents last year were guilty of operating too fast, of driving on the wrong side of the road, of hurrying through intersections, of passing improperly, or of any of the numerous other acts of commission and omission.

"Hundreds of thousands of other operators whose actions were as dangerous and reckless as any of those involved in accidents will meet their Waterloo during the present year and in the years to come. The law of average spots its victims every minute of the day and every day of the year."

Boredom

EACH OF US HAS, according to his constitution, his mentality, his education and his state in life, a definite sum of energy.

This is his "effective equipment" which he expends or exploits according to the needs of his mental, physical, and emotional life.

The moment we are unable to utilize the sum total of our endowment of energy, we are bored; boredom is thus a lack of outlet for one's energies.

Nothing is so disconcerting to an organism, it has been said, as to be played on by stimulus without facilities for function. Such is the biology of boredom, according to Dr. Paul Cololian in *Guerir* (Paris). He says:

"Boredom is a psychic malady made up of desire and impotence, says Janet. Excessive longing, like lack of all desire, creates boredom, tediousness, weariness, dullness, lassitude.

"The most characteristic sign of boredom is yawning.

"Lack of employment may cause it; nevertheless, many who are worked hard are also bored to extinction because the reward of their exertion is insufficient.

"Tender natures, finding no object upon which they can expend their capacities for sentiment, become painfully bored.

"The bored, not realizing that lack of facilities for the expenditure of all their energy causes their affliction, seek through the medium of some distraction to banish their mood.

"They find their boredom disappear as soon as they expend their energies in an appropriate manner. They then return to a normal state and forget that they were never bored.

"The chronic neuropath remains, on the other hand, a victim of boredom who exhibits it everywhere. He is born bored.

"It is for the physician to discover the mental or emotional cause of this state.

"General treatment should have reference to the glands playing so important a part in the normal psychic balance."

Only Four Causes of Disease

THAT medical science knows only six separate causes of illness, with a distinct possibility that there are only four, was asserted to the Guild of Pharmacists, in London, by Dr. Wilfred Trotter of University College Hospital.

Dr. E. E. Free, in his *Week's Science* (New York), enumerates these as follows:

"One is injury, such as backache from a sprain, or ill health as a result of a wound.

"A second is malformation of some part of the body, such as a hunchback or some other deformity at birth.

"Third is a defect of diet, causing scurvy, rickets, or one of the other diseases now known to be caused by lack of vitamins.

"Fourth is poisoning, including accidental poisonings, such as lead-poisoning from impure water, or the slow poisoning believed by some experts to be caused by automobile fumes.

"Fifth is infection by parasites, including the large number of diseases caused by germs.

"Sixth and last are what physicians call 'neoplasms,' including cancer, and other malignant growths.

"Dr. Trotter believes, indeed, that only four of these causes of illness are indubitably real: namely, injury, bad diet, poisoning, and parasites. Of the other two, malformations and deformities may be due to injuries, germ infections, or bad diet before birth, while it is probable that the cause of cancer will be discovered some day in some germ or diet difficulty."

Keep Them Husky



IF YOUR child has never been brought into close contact with anyone who has tuberculosis, you can count yourself lucky because boys and girls are more susceptible to the disease than grown people. Most children who pick up tuberculosis germs get them from someone who has an active although often an unrecognized case of the disease.

Whenever a child is found to be infected, there should be an immediate search for the source of the infection. A child may be in daily association with an older person who is entirely unaware of the fact that he or she has tuberculosis which can be transmitted to others. The condition is probably thought to be chronic asthma or bronchitis.

However, why guess about possible infection? You can almost always find out by the simple tuberculin test whether or not your child has picked up any germs of tuberculosis.

If he has become infected, you will surely want to take the next step—have an X-ray

examination to learn whether or not any harm has been done or is being done. Even though the germs are lying dormant, an infected child ought to be under medical care and carefully watched.

Many tuberculosis experts are of the opinion that the majority of the active cases of tuberculosis in adult life are partly or largely traceable to infection in childhood.

Despite all the progress that has been made in fighting the disease, it still causes more deaths and more invalidism between the ages of fifteen and forty-five than any other disease. Be on guard. Use all the help afforded by science to protect your children.

If detected in its earliest form, most cases of tuberculosis can easily be controlled and arrested. But if cases are permitted to develop to the point where the familiar first signs appear—loss of weight, lack of appetite, indigestion, fatigue and a persistent cough—there comes a long battle which can be won only with expert medical care, proper food and rest.



METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Making Merry Over Bank Holiday

"BROTHER, can you spare a dime?" asked one millionaire of another. "No, but I'll write you a check."

Both laughed and went off together to get a shoe shine on credit. And Tony was only too glad.

After the first shock of the bank holiday, when the depression hit a new low—and the last—everybody laughed at everybody else.

the newspapers that checks would be accepted, without any "when, as, and if," and that charge accounts could be opened by John and Jane Doe as easy as that. And, oh, the charge that was made! The country ran with ink—all black—when the new accounts were opened. Only Uncle Sam begged for cash in payment of income taxes, which was the biggest joke of all.



Copyright by International

Scrip was O. K. in Some New York Suburbs

All were in the same canoe—millionaires and panhandlers, ambassadors and scullery maids.

HOTEL guests were caught without cash and depended on the generosity of their hosts, who turned out to be as genial as tradition has labeled them; Wall Street looked like a rainy Sunday, bank clerks played bridge, a Governor robbed his small daughter's savings-bank, but promised to pay back with interest; step-ins, a ham, spuds, fish, baby sweaters, and a New Testament were bartered for tickets to a prize-fight in New York. I.O.U.'s were accepted everywhere—and a good time was had by all. Relief work went on just the same. The only ones on the anxious bench were the hoarders, and they got up early to redeposit their gold in the one place where it was safe—the banks.

The bank holiday broke the tension. Smiles that were a bit rueful at first changed into laughter that showed the American optimist underneath. America was as sound as a dollar—only soon there wasn't a dollar in sight, not one to be had for love or money. Credit was universal. Never was there such a display of confidence in the honesty of man. Department stores vied with each other in announcing through

The greatest asset, good humor, was the one asset that wasn't frozen. In fact, it warmed up so that it served to melt assets that people had thought could never be thawed.

Then they began opening the first national banks, and there was a run on them all. One woman had her greenbacks sewed in her skirt. The stitching came loose, and the police had to help her pick up the hoard. Money was tumbled out of cracked teapots and mattress holes, and the big bills that hadn't seen the light of day since the new and smaller ones came into existence were put back in the currents of trade.

It seemed that the one thing that was needed to restore confidence and bring the country back into good humor was to have an inauguration and declare a bank holiday. The only fear, it would seem, was that the holiday might be all too short. In fact, the President and Treasury Department did threaten to open the banks within three or four days, but eventually decided to extend the breathing spell.

"Brother, can you spare a dime?" It became threadbare from much repetition, but still evoked a chuckle. Even the panhandlers smiled as they said it.

The whole country learned that it could

do without money and live on exchange. New York's first experiment with bartering following the holiday was a tremendous success as more than 500 people bought their way into the semifinals of the Golden Gloves amateur boxing tournament, sponsored by *The Daily News*. Articles offered in lieu of cash ranged from frankfurters to mattresses, Francis Wallace tells us in that paper.

People brought hats, shoes, overcoats, fish, noodles, nightgowns, step-ins, jigsaw puzzles, steaks, spark-plugs, cameras, and a child's bank; suits of clothes, sweat-shirts, sweaters, paint, and books; fish, ham, canned goods, sacks of potatoes, mechanics' tools, and razor-blades.

THE price of the seats was fifty cents. It had been announced that any article reasonably worth that figure would be accepted as admission, with the proviso that the barterers would pay the five-cent government tax, and, writes Mr. Wallace:

It went along like that. An amazing assortment was offered, and in almost all cases, except where the material was trivial, was accepted. The gentleman who kicked in with a very classy pair of white knickers explained that he couldn't use them any more, as golf was too expensive.

One man brought two worn baby sweaters, and while the appraiser seemed to hesitate, he came up with a faded blue bonnet. The baby, he said, had grown up.

A high-school boy, when his text-books were questioned, dug into his pockets and offered the half-dozen cigarets left in his pack. Another, when his mechanic tools were refused, clinched the bargain by offering his fountain-pen as well. In such cases honest intentions paid good dividends, and they were not required to give up their cherished possessions.

A bespectacled youth approached carrying one slim volume. His chances looked equally slight until it was discovered he was offering *The New Testament* as exchange for a boxing-bout admittance. He got by. The Bible is still a best seller.

In such manner New York responded to its first tussle with the money calamity so suddenly thrust upon it. When the show began the balcony was packed, and the boys and girls who had so readily gone back to the primitive bargaining of antiquity, forgot their troubles during three hours of such excitement as only the Golden Gloves can produce.

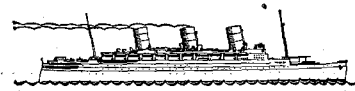
Whether they brought olive oil or lingerie, razor-blades or foot balm, they got their money's worth—a fair exchange.

Press wires and dispatches brought all sorts of oddities into the news. All the New York papers carried the story of the woman with a baby drawing out her money on the Friday before the holiday. She asked preference in the waiting line because of the baby. People stepped aside for her, and she got her cash. A few minutes later another woman appeared with a baby, then another and another. Finally the teller called a halt.

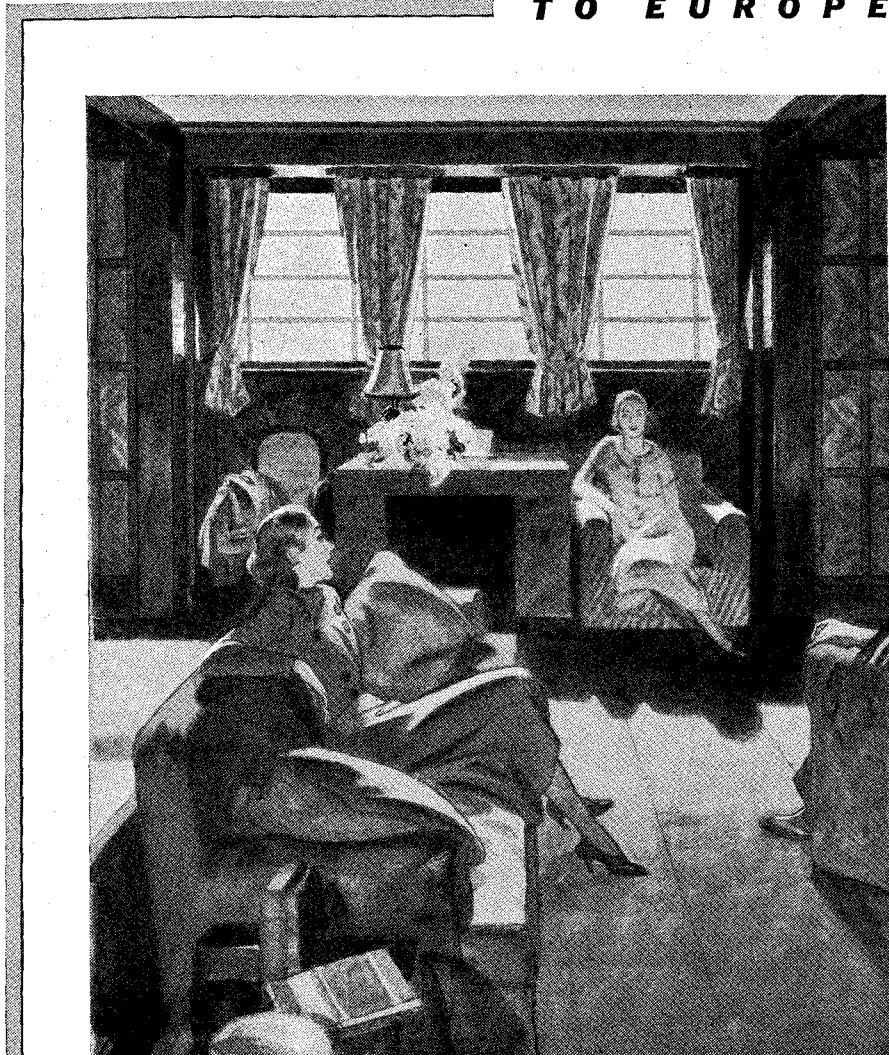
"This is the fifth time that baby has been here," he said. It developed that the thrifty mother had been renting her baby at twenty-five cents a trip.

Many wealthy men were reported to be

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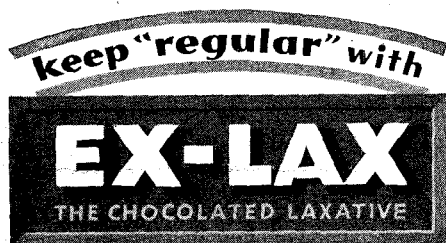
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borrowing hoarded cash from their servants, and *The World-Telegram* tells us that all that could be raised in one Fifth Avenue home was \$2.88.

A man walked into the Commodore Hotel, we read in the same paper, and exhibited two certified checks, one for \$500, the other for \$30,000.

"I'm busted," he pleaded. "I haven't got a cent. Please let me have \$50 against these two checks."

THE manager was politely sorry. "I see that the checks amount to \$30,500," he said. "They may be worth that a few days from now, but they're not worth thirty cents to-night."

A customer entered a Lexington Avenue drug-store, bought \$3.52 worth of shaving supplies and tendered a \$50 bill. The clerk promptly reclaimed the merchandise and handed back the bill.

"I haven't shaved in two days; what'll I do?" wailed the man.

"Grow a beard," said the clerk.

Some good ones came over the United Press wires. State Senator O. E. Husted, returning from his farm to the legislative session, brought with

him part of a hog and twelve dozen eggs. "I didn't want to get caught short," he said.

In Des Moines a realtor was confronted by a man who wanted to buy a house and laid down in payment a shoebox containing \$3,000 in gold coins. The realtor, unable to bank the money, stayed up with it all night.

IN Middletown, Connecticut, a movie fan found the rate of exchange in his favor. He proffered a \$2.50 gold piece for a ticket. The ticket seller, who never had seen such a coin, consulted the manager, who told her to give the man \$3 for it.

Hotels and transportation companies were almost unfailingly kind. Some people crossed the continent almost entirely on credit. The *New York Herald Tribune* carries the story of Harry Staton, manager of the *Herald Tribune* Syndicate, who arrived in New York from California after lowering nearly every record for economic travel over the distance. Read it:

"My cash outlay was well under \$10," said Mr. Staton, as he described fresh effects and angles of the national bank holiday. "And I didn't ride the rods. That sum takes in the entire trip, from San Diego to New York by way of Tia Juana, Phoenix, and El Paso. It includes hotels, railroad, and Pullman fare, and even some flying. I could have done the distance in

\$10 flat, but I tipped a few porters and bought a few meals."

The unexpected holiday, according to the traveler, stranded hundreds of Easterners in California and Texas. Almost at once their financial foundation crumbled.

Hotels and railroads in the West, Mr. Staton said, came quickly to the rescue of the insolvent travelers.

Any one with letters or papers of credit was permitted to leave a check in payment of rent or fare, even when the Eastern bank in question was closed. Porters delivered luggage to hotel rooms without waiting for tips, and the outstretched palm became an almost forgotten phenomenon.



Wide World

A Farmer Goes a-Bartering for a Warm Coat

Mr. Staton was in San Diego on business when California declared its bank holiday.

"I was just about broke. A friend of mine told me he had a \$500 credit fund in Tia Juana, and we went down there to see about cashing a check. They told us they couldn't cash one for 200 cents, let alone \$200, which was what we wanted.

"We'll give you credit for chips," they told us in the gambling houses, 'but if you win you'll be paid in chips.'"

Mr. Staton's cash pilgrimage took him to Phoenix, Arizona, but the banks had been closed in that State by the time he arrived. Phoenix hotels were accepting checks from letter-of-credit holders, but cashing none.

"Messenger boys were handing you telegrams and not even dreaming of waiting for a tip. The American Airways line gave me credit for a plane ride to El Paso, and there the officials of the Texas & Pacific Railroad told me they'd accept a check for the fare to New York. I had to make out separate checks for the railroad and for the Pullman Company."

On the final leg of his eventful journey Mr. Staton learned that at least one traveler had bettered his record.

"This man went from El Paso to Philadelphia without paying a cent," said Mr. Staton. "He wrote a check for his fare and then, when he said he had no money for meals, the railroad people told him to add \$10 to the check. They gave him cash for the ten, and he was able to eat all the way home."

Behind a Curtain With Kipling

WHAT are One-Timers? To Carolyn Wells they are "People I Have Met But Once."

"As you will doubtless surmise, the opportunity to meet any of them a second time was not at my disposal," she explains in the *New York American*. "For, as a rule, they were celebrities—on exhibition at a Tea or Reception." We read on:

A very early one was Rudyard Kipling. He was in New York, and for the sake of an old school-teacher of his he consented to meet a bevy of young ladies at a large girls' school.

One of the pupils of the school invited me, and I joyfully donned purple and fine linen and went.

I met Mr. Kipling in the brief, formal moment accorded at such ceremonies, and passed on. The rooms were filling rapidly, and after a few distracted glances about I found the guest of honor speaking to me and saying:

"I detest young ladies! Will you hide with me behind these curtains?"

He drew me in a window enclosure, with heavy rep hangings, and I had a chance to put the question I longed to ask:

"How do you pronounce Mowgli?"

"Mow, mow, like a cow."

He meant to rhyme with cow, but I thought he meant moo, like a cow's singing note. But in order to make it clear to me he spoke so loudly that his hostess appeared with an "Oh, here you are!" and I never saw him again.

A never-to-be forgotten memory, adds the matriarch of American mystery tales, is "the one time I met a young man named Paul Haviland. At a dinner party in Bertolini's Palace Hotel, in Naples, I sat between him and a grave and wise professor of Columbia University." And here the tale begins:

Haviland was a gay young chap, and the season allowed us Neapolitan cherries for dessert.

"Can either of you," he said, speaking to the professor and me, "tie a knot in a cherry stem with your tongue?"

We looked our amazement, and he went on:

"It's just as easy! Take a stem," he suited the action to the word, "put it in your mouth, and with your tongue tip tie the thing into a knot."

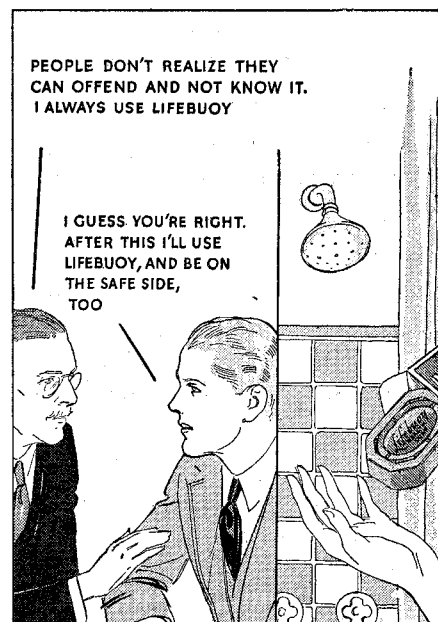
We all tried it, we all finally succeeded but if you want to be amused try it for yourself. You need only patience and determination and a cherry stem, but give some good cartoonist the benefit of your facial contortions!

Those Women's Pants.—Sam Hill of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* predicts that if the women generally take up the Hollywood fad of wearing men's clothes, it will mean that one of the jobs of a husband in the future will be to keep his wife's pants prest. And right after that comes about it is going to cost the Government quite a sum dragging husbands out of our larger running streams to make them navigable again.—*Macon Telegraph*.

Another horrible possibility of women going in for the trousers suits is that they'll think of thousands of things to buy to fill up all those pockets they'll have.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

And spoil the hipline? Not much!—*Boston Globe*.

THE BACHELOR WHO WASN'T "ELIGIBLE" UNTIL... by Timmins



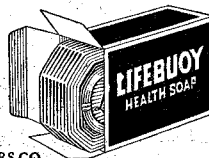
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Weird Lights at Chicago Fair

LIGHTING fixtures and effects, totaling \$150,000 in value, will be built in Cleveland by the Westinghouse Company for the Chicago World's Fair.

One of the most splendid features of the fair, the lighting effects are being designed and constructed by that company and the General Electric Company under supervision of a joint committee. Says David Dietz in the *Cleveland Press*, giving credit for his data to L. A. S. Wood, manager of the Westinghouse lighting products:

"A new method of illuminating the exposition grounds will be used. As a result, while the grounds will be well lighted with white light, the visitor will find himself walking about in a shallow sea of light containing all the colors of the rainbow.

"To obtain this effect, 2,000 fixtures of a new type and design will be constructed. These fixtures, which have been named 'mushroom luminaires,' consist of a short aluminum stem on which is mounted an inverted cone of translucent colored micarta.

"Concealed under the cone is a set of refracting prisms surrounding an electric lamp.

"The height from the ground to the lower edge of the micarta cone is 45 inches, and the cone is 30 inches in diameter.

"The light directed by the refracting prisms to the grass and pathways will be ordinary clear light, while that transmitted to the eye from the cones will be of low intensity in glowing colors.

"The 'mushrooms' will be spaced approximately 80 feet apart, and the sensation of walking about in a shallow sea of light emanating from colored sources mounted close to the ground will be mysterious in the extreme.

"Other lighting fixtures to be built in Cleveland include lighting standards 30 feet high, which will carry banks of tubular lights, each three feet in length, mounted in the form of inverted pyramids. These will be used at entrances and gateways on the grounds. Search-lights also will be made in Cleveland for the exposition.

"The unusual character of the architecture of the fair and the vivid colors of the buildings call for combinations of lighting effects, and mobile color treatment such as never before has been contemplated on a large scale.

"Luminous fountains, scintillating in mobile color, will be one of the features of the exposition. Another will be the use of search-lights to paint designs of color on the sky and on great clouds of steam which will be released from the tops of certain buildings at intervals during the fair."

Friendly Enemies

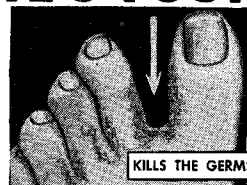
There is an amusing side even to the buying of bullets for the war in the Far East, says an Associated Press dispatch from London.

Purchasing agents for China and Japan met the other day in the reception-room of one of the big munitions firms.

They fell to talking as friends, and finally compared the prices they were paying. The result was that they went in to see the munitions maker together, put up a united front and went away with a 40 per cent. cut in prices.

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The "Dare" Man Won't Take From Nature

WE'LL build all this again—better than before."

Thus the spirit of Los Angeles, and thus the spirit of Long Beach, Compton, Huntington Park, and all the lovely 200-mile ribbon of Southern California which is putting its house in order after the subterranean storm.

It's the spirit of man against the brute force of nature, the spirit of sailors who return to the sea after shipwreck, the spirit

of the destruction lay in the falling of walls of poorly constructed buildings and the dropping of cornices. The loss of life was small in proportion to the population in the area.

"The question has been raised as to what the actual danger is in California at the present time," Dr. Buwalda continued. "We have what are ordinarily known as after-shocks. These shocks follow all heavy earthquakes sometimes for a day, sometimes for a week, sometimes for months, and in the very heavy earthquakes they



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A Long Beach Crash: the Polytechnical High School

of peasants who climb back to their little Vesuvian vineyards after the lava and ashes have done their worst.

Planting grapevines or building skyscrapers, man asserts his will to live where he has set his desire, where the earth is pleasant and inviting, and yields him the kind of fruit he expects in return for the kind of labor he enjoys.

So a little matter of \$50,000,000 estimated damage, with a casualty list somewhat exceeding 120 dead and 2,000 injured, does not discourage Southern California from rebuilding her cities, towns, and suburbs as lavishly as if there would never be another quake there—and let's hope there never will be.

Anyhow, it was only a "third-rate" quake, according to Prof. John Peter Buwalda, head of the seismology department of the California Institute of Technology. The professor made this announcement in a radio address, of which the New York Times tells us:

He was introduced by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the executive council of the institute, who said the total damage done by the quake in Los Angeles would not exceed \$250,000.

Professor Buwalda declared that most

roll along for several years. I should like to say there is no danger whatever in them."

It is easy to accept Professor Buwalda's rather slighting estimate of the earthquake when one reads numerous accounts of cars being driven more or less successfully along the agitated streets. On this point we quote the account of a trained observer—Evelyn Seeley, special writer of the New York World-Telegram. On the day after the main catastrophe she sent this dispatch from Los Angeles:

A terrorized, numb populace goes over and over again the story that has happened before their eyes.

An earthquake—as thousands saw it last night—happens like this:

Yesterday was a sultry, oppressive day which in San Francisco, where they still are earthquake conscious, would have been termed "earthquake weather." Only no one in Los Angeles, where earthquakes have never visited seriously, would have thought of calling it "earthquake weather."

At six minutes to six I was riding into Los Angeles with Ted Smits, a newspaper man formerly of New York, but now located here. We were returning from an interview with Dr. Albert Einstein in Pasadena, exhilaration enough for one day, we agreed.

We were discussing a movie party to be



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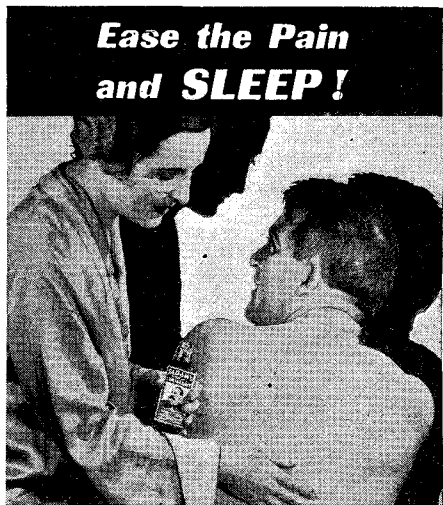
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given Saturday night, which would probably be the party-to-end-all-parties. We chatted in this light mood as we stopt at a traffic stop on Sunset Boulevard.

Suddenly, our little car began to shiver and sway in a strange, sidewise fashion.

"What the hell!" exclaimed Ted. "My car has the jitters. It's second-hand, but I thought it was all right until now."

We drove on through a residential district. Little groups of people were gathered, talking and gesturing excitedly. Every one in this impersonal, impermanent city was suddenly the close neighbor of every one else.

We drove slowly through the main business section of the city.

Suave models, attired in smart spring costumes, had tumbled to the floor grotesquely or leaned dizzily against one another in fashionable department-store windows. We laughed merrily.

In the fruit and vegetable markets not an orange had rolled out of place. We were disappointed. It couldn't have been much of an earthquake after all, we decided.

BUT as they drove on they saw piles of brick and mortar and "realized suddenly how few such bricks it takes to kill a man." Miss Seeley continues:

I got off at the office of *The Illustrated Daily News*, sat there a while and listened in. *The Daily News* has an old and certainly unearquake-proof building. There was another tremor, a light one. Every one rose from his chair, but nobody moved.

After a while the building did its strange dance again. The floor began to bob a bit beneath your feet, then the telephone on its extension waved dizzily, then everything about you seemed to be swaying away from you in one direction and then sidewise back in the other. You felt quite drunk. There was a menacing earthly rumble, an angry growling.

Newspaper men and women stayed at their desks. One artist reminded them of the way to the emergency exit. When the lights blinked and almost went out there was a terrified gasp and a dash for the door. Some left and did not return. The lights went bright and the running ones laughed foolishly and turned back to their work.

At the next tremor the faithful rewrite men, carrying the burden of the story, left their desks, which were against a stone wall, and emerged into a space where only the ceiling could fall upon them. Their telephones rang imperatively. They returned to their desks.

"Five hundred to one thousand dead in Long Beach," was the wild report. "Four or five in Los Angeles. The quake centered out at sea. It has wrecked Long Beach. United Press settled on 500 dead."

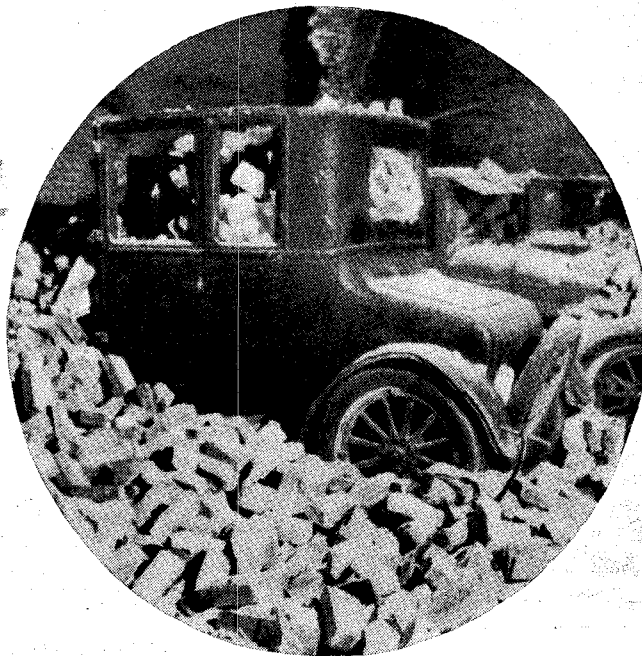
"Signal Hill is on fire" was the next news rushed through the office. Signal Hill is a vast forest of oil derricks this side of Long Beach.

As soon as Miss Seeley could get a car,

she set out for Long Beach. "The journey is dismal at best, with the monotony of great sandy stretches merging with the monotony of flat towns. And now the little towns were dusty with white plaster, and heaps of rocks were strewn about their streets." We read on:

Erratically the earthquake had struck the highway and the villages. A new mortuary remained upright and as shiny as ever. Beside it a service station was crumpled like a blown paper bag. "The House of God," a roadside mission, stood untouched beside a pulverized grocery store.

American Legionnaires, the Navy, the



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This Parking Place was Out of Luck

Army, the Marines, patrolled the roads. Many roads were flooded so that detours were necessary.

Thousands of little fires shone rosily through the fog that mercifully disguised the earthquake trail. Families, groups of friends, gatherings of strangers whom only disaster could bring together, huddled close to their warmth. Children slept on improvised beds. Old women pulled their blankets tighter about their chilled and feeble bodies. Their homes, whose walls might fall upon them and whose fires were forbidden, lay deserted and menacing.

They sat in close circles about their fires, in the middle of clearings, as far from their homes as possible. Some stretched tarpaulins above their heads to keep out the cold fog. Some stretched canvas over their cars, which stood out like the ghosts of covered wagons.

Some sat quietly, their families beside them. Others shifted about, coming and going, waiting for the return of their missing ones.

The streets, disheveled and ruined, were like those of a dead city. Only military police and the searchers walked upon them.

At the Breakers Hotel, couples from Iowa sat about, their white heads resting on piles of pillows, wondering how—with no wire or telephone service—their children back in Clarion, Iowa, could be told that they were safe.

At the armory a relief station was in operation. The back parking space was being cleared for bodies.

At undertaking parlors they were rushed.

Lines lengthened as night wore into morning. "The lines of cars coming into Long Beach, the line of cars fleeing from its horror. The line of ambulances bringing the dead, the coffee lines of the cold and hungry and harassed." And in the meantime:

The rows of dead lengthened, too, in the American Legion Hall. Invariably the bodies were only slightly bruised, death caused by a blow on the head. Many of the dead women wore house dresses, as if they had just run out to the store for a loaf of bread for supper. One girl, her head

people rendered suddenly homeless be able to adjust their lives to the parks and other open spaces with more competence and cheerfulness than did the residents of the earthquake trail. In Long Beach alone 140,000 were thrown upon this gipsy existence. To pretend that there was no suffering would be absurd. But it was minimized by fortitude, optimism, and the habitude of spending vacations tenting under the stars, by the shore, or among the big trees. And invaluable police service was furnished by the bluejackets and



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No Secrets Remained in These Homes

only slightly bruised, had an expectant smile on her lips. Each time a temblor comes at the Legion Hall many turn to run, terror in their eyes. Each time a stalwart voice commands, "Stand still, stand still."

Some seek safety about their bonfires in the midst of clearings; some in the middle of the street. Some feel better on ground floors of houses, many rush from one imagined safety to another, and many are calm and stoical in the face of no certain safety anywhere.

Two hundred faithful gathered in prayer in a half-ruined store. There is an unusual effervescence of old-fashioned faith in this transplanted Middle Western community.

The sound accompaniment of the earthquake is strange, and even if usual seems fantastic.

The rumble of the temblors is distant and strange and frightening. The music of hymn-singing seems too solemn, the attempted festivity of guitar or harmonica unduly gay. Announcements over the radio concerning missing persons, food, regulations, bans against fires in houses, boom out dramatically through the desolate crowds. Calls to "come and get it" from coffee kitchens ring out with a hearty cheer. A rooster crowed feebly at dawn, as if he were amazed, as were his hearers at the aliveness of his song in the dead city. Strangest of all was the gay metallic song of the mocking-bird singing as if nothing at all had happened.

Camping out is second nature to Californians. Perhaps nowhere else would

Marines, opportunely at hand with the great fleet.

SYMPATHY from the entire country goes out to California in its hour of affliction, says the *Washington Post* in an editorial which includes some interesting observations on the ways of earthquakes. Thus:

This disaster overwhelmed Southern California with dramatic suddenness, and yet it was not unexpected. California lies in the most extensive seismic belt in the United States. For many years geologists have feared a major earthquake in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Geologists have given a great deal of study to the California coast. They have traced three major faults, one running through the heart of the State from San Francisco southward. With only a few interruptions this great flaw in the earth, known as the San Andreas Rift, extends for a distance of 600 miles. Displacements are known to have occurred along it for at least 270 miles.

Most of the damage results, not from the slipping itself, but from the vibrations which are set in motion by the impact of the moving earth blocks. Successive waves are sent through the earth's crust. When these waves reach the surface it shakes something like jelly in a bowl that is struck by a hammer. Buildings may be shaken to ruins, and water mains are usually disconnected as well as electric power lines, thus rendering stricken cities helpless against fire. Fortunately, few water mains were broken at Long Beach, and the city was able to keep fires under control.

WHEN MONEY means so much



WHEN funeral arrangements must be made, every dollar is important. Yet at such a time, one is rarely able to discuss costs calmly. Is it not wise, then, to learn something about funeral costs and casket values now?

First, let us consider casket values. Poorly made caskets may *look* very much like well-made caskets. Your one sure guide is the name and reputation of the manufacturer. That is why you should ask to see the National trade-mark appearing on every National casket. It is a pledge of quality known for more than fifty years. Furthermore, National caskets are made in every grade, at every price, and they *cost no more*.

Second, what of funeral costs? Long a perplexing mystery, this subject is now frankly discussed in a new chapter added to our famous booklet, "FUNERAL FACTS." This booklet also explains every detail of funeral arrangements. You may secure a copy from leading funeral directors, or from us at Dept. D-3, 60 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.



The National Trade-mark specifies materials used and guarantees quality. Be sure to look for it on the casket you buy.

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MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SUMMARY OF 1932 STATEMENT

At the close of business December 31, 1932, the Company showed total admitted assets of \$639,455,691.51, an increase of \$18,177,558.42 over the previous year.

After providing for all known liabilities, including legal policy reserve of \$529,438,050.00 the Company increased its special Contingency Reserve for Adjustments to \$13,500,000, and its General Surplus or Safety Fund to \$44,070,619.91, making a total Emergency Fund of \$57,570,619.91.

During 1932 the Company paid to its policyholders and beneficiaries \$105,329,161. Total payments to policyholders since organization amount to \$874,634,682.

The Company continues its dividends to policyholders during 1933 on the same scale as for 1932, setting aside for this purpose a Reserve of \$20,302,419.

New Insurance Paid-for in 1932 amounted to \$560,267,147. Insurance in Force at the end of the year \$3,456,578,156.

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L.D. 3-33

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Return Parade of the Gold-Hoarders

THE Incas were pikers.

So reflects a Philadelphia news-writer as he contemplates what somebody calls "the gold rush in reverse" which set in as soon as the President took charge of the banking situation.

The gold has been pouring back at such a rate that, in eight days, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York alone took in \$174,000,000. The returned metal for the entire country was reckoned at \$300,000,000. What a rush to get in ahead of the Federal Reserve Board's dead line, which was extended from March 13 to March 17! After that date all holders of gold were to be reported by name, and were in a position to fear the heavy penalties imposed on hoarders by the new emergency banking law.

Day after day the repentant hoarders thronged the lobbies of Federal Reserve Banks and other banks as well. Some looked wealthy, some looked poor, as Ward Morehouse writes in a Consolidated Press dispatch from New York—

The depositors brought back the gold in everything from candy- and cigar-boxes to official money-bags and well-worn traveling-bags. Some even wrapt their gold in old newspapers.

One family group came in with a small girl in tow. She was carrying a brief-case containing the family treasure, and carrying it quite proudly, too.

Two young men entered with their satchels chained to their wrists. Many in the waiting crowd did their best to conceal evidence of the wealth they carried, and nearly all of them shunned photographers.

MANY "had only a few coins," as a New York Times reporter noted, "while others had bags with thousands of dollars of double eagles." Many hastened back anxiously returning odd gold coins left over as Christmas presents of years ago. On the other hand, as a New York American writer notes, "some returned their hoardings in armored trucks—including a man who took back three tons of ingots valued at \$2,000,000."

The same story might have been written in every one of our reserve bank cities. Somebody called up one big Philadelphia bank to be assured by the cashier that he would not be arrested if he brought back a little gold. As we read in *The Inquirer*:

Hardly an hour had passed when the man who had telephoned struggled in under upward of sixty pounds of gold coin in a \$1.15 cardboard suit-case. The amount was \$25,000. The possessor brought it by street-car.

And so the gold and gold certificates came rolling in, "sometimes in purses and pocketbooks, sometimes in suit-cases, sometimes in little leather bags, sometimes in neat rolls, just as it had been withdrawn from the bank in recent months." And

meanwhile, as a New York *Evening Post* writer observes, "those who had kept their heads 'when all around was fear' rejoiced to see the hoarders, the self-styled wise men who had locked up their talons, dig them out of safe-deposit drawers, from coal-bins and mattresses, and meekly put them back where they had obtained them."

How much gold can the Reserve Board expect to get back? It is hard to say. At



Name and Address, Please

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis
"Post-Dispatch."

the end of February there was \$571,337,850 of gold and \$649,563,859 in gold certificates in circulation. Between that time and the clamping down of the embargo on gold withdrawals on March 6, there was undoubtedly a large increase in gold holdings because of the panicky hoarding of those first March days.

At any rate, the Government intends to get back all it can. While the embargo on gold exportations is kept up to keep gold in the country, the Treasury intends to enforce strictly its recent anti-hoarding order. As Secretary of the Treasury Woodin is quoted by the United Press as saying:

It is not the purpose of the Government to bother the average individual who has several hundred dollars in his pocket or in reserve to meet normal expenses.

It is our purpose, however, to see that the hoarder, who withdrew large sums in gold or gold certificates, is penalized. You can believe me when I say that these people are going to give up their hoardings.

Well, after all the excitement has subsided, remarks the New York Times, "the stupid taking down of unneeded gold will be looked back upon as one of the least creditable episodes of the whole affair." There can be no doubting the motive which controlled the greater part of the rush to return the gold, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "it was fear of exposure,

fear of penalty, fear of personal safety at the hands of a new power in Washington which knows its own mind."

Throughout the country the hoarders meet with little sympathy from the press. The spirit of the "safety-first hoarders," exclaims the *Kansas City Star*, "was not the spirit that conquered the continent and built America!" Neither the country nor its people, in the opinion of the *Troy Times*, "are in a mood to be charitable or lenient toward the acts of any persons who, in selfish efforts to 'save their own skins,' are undermining the very foundations of the nation's financial system."

The hoarders, in the words of the *Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun*, "were the ones who were rocking the ship." "Slacker gold" is the phrase used by the *Jersey City Journal* in an editorial concluding with the cry, "soak the slackers!"

THE present restoration of gold to the vaults of American monetary institutions should be regarded, in the opinion of the *Washington Evening Star*, "as a reaction of confidence which is more valuable than the gold itself."

"Seriously speaking," *The American Banker* thinks "there is little reason for the hoarding of gold any longer; it is only a commodity now, and one of the most expensive on earth when all other things are cheap." And the *New York banking daily* feels that the time really came in 1932 "to change from holding dollars, bank deposits, and government promises to pay, and to begin the purchase of the things which are really useful and enjoyable in the world."

Suggestions are rife for stopping the circulation of gold coin, for taxing hoarders, and the like, but several papers remark that, perhaps, the best way to discourage hoarding permanently is to restore faith in the banks. In the last analysis, concludes the *Minneapolis Tribune*, "the whole problem simmers down to one of the restoration of public confidence." As a writer in the *New York Daily Mirror* puts it, "the necessary unavoidable thing is to convince the public that its money will be safer and more practically accessible in a bank than in a safe-deposit box or in an old sock." Or, in the words of the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*, "removing the incentive to hoard can do what whole armies can not do."

THIS hoarding mania is by no means peculiar to the United States. It is a world-wide epidemic. League of Nations gold experts at Geneva estimate that more than one billion dollars in gold has been hoarded secretly by panicky investors throughout the world in the last eighteen months, reports Geneva United Press correspondent Stewart Brown, who continues:

Every month League statisticians report several million more dollars in gold has disappeared from world circulation. It has gone into strong boxes and under mattresses, altho recently large amounts

Ask your School to give pupils a Physical chance to win, too!

WILL the cost of your child's mental development at school be physical affliction and impaired vision? Parents and parent-teacher organizations, as an aid to pupil health and eye protection, should encourage and support school officials who may plan to replace obsolete, uncomfortable seats with the *posturally correct*, comfortable American Henderson-Universal Sight-Saving Desk.

This desk stops body hump and slump . . . the bending over and slouching down that make full, deep breathing difficult for your child . . . that cramp and crowd the heart and vital organs . . . that distort the spine and strain the eyes. The danger of physical disabilities incident to bad posture and eyestrain caused by incorrectly designed seats is removed by American Henderson-Universal Sight-Saving Desks which make it easy, natural and comfortable for your child to sit erect and to read or write at the proper focal distance and angle of vision. Do as thousands of parents and educators have. Get the facts which recent seating research has developed. Free posture booklets, worthwhile and interesting, will be mailed to you upon request.



The American Henderson-Universal Sight-Saving Desk shown above makes it easy, natural and comfortable to sit erect. The tilting and sliding desk top insures reading or writing at the correct focal distance and proper angle of vision . . . thus minimizing eyestrain.

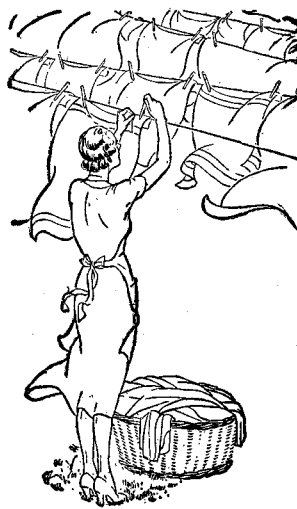
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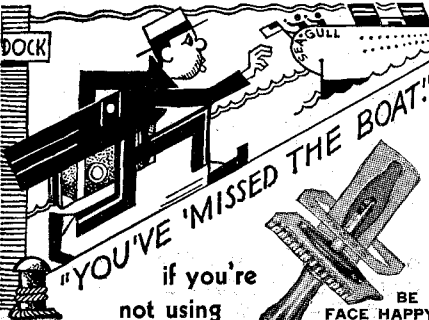
FOR the same amount of money spent for electricity in 1928, the average Associated customer last year got enough additional energy to run a washing machine for three years. If this washing were strung on one long clothes-line, it would reach for three miles.

The dollar spent for electricity gives bigger value now because residential rates in the Associated System have declined steadily. Lower rates have led to greater use of electric energy. The average Associated domestic customer now uses 29% more electricity than in 1928.



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WEDDINGS

can be made conventionally correct in every detail if the persons concerned consult the "Blue Book of Social Usage"

ETIQUETTE

By Emily Post

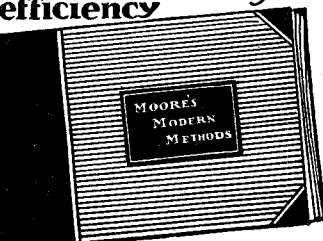
758 pages; crown 8vo size; 19 pages on Courtships and Engagements; 39 on Wedding Preparations; 39 on The Day of the Wedding; full-page pictures of decorations for home and church weddings, with frontispiece of a "Bride's Bouquet."

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have been restored to circulation in the United States.

The hoarding movement started late in 1931 soon after England went off the gold standard. In six months of 1931 more than \$400,000,000 dollars in gold went into secret hiding. Fear of bank failures and currency depreciation are held responsible for the hoarding which has increased rapidly since the beginning of 1932.

Altho there is no positive check on the amount hoarded, League experts are confident that well over a billion dollars—representing nearly two years' production of new gold—is resting inactive in hiding places. The figure does not take into account great piles of "sterilized" bar gold guarded in banks throughout the world.

Much of the hoarding is reported in western Europe and the United States. Switzerland has a high percentage of hoarded gold.

One Geneva banker told the United Press about one of his respected clients. Afraid of his investments, this client converted all his capital into bar gold and placed it in a safe-deposit box. Whenever he needs cash, he solemnly opens his strong-box, and with a chisel chips off a few ounces of gold and sells it to the bank.

Gold, since the depression, has increased in value about 50 per cent. The chief reason for its appreciation has been the sharp drop in wholesale prices the world over which has consequently driven up the value of gold. A subsidiary reason has been the abandonment of the gold standard by scores of nations.

Supreme Court Easing the Anti-Trust Laws

IT is not the first time that the Supreme Court has practically amended the antitrust laws to suit itself.

There was the notable "rule of reason" decision under Chief Justice White in the old trust-busting era.

And now the Court comes along with a similar decision in the Appalachian Coals case. It authorizes bituminous coal producers to set up a joint sales agency in the Appalachian field as a step toward stabilizing the industry, and it is regarded as a very definite sign of ultimate liberalization of our antitrust law. Business men have been watching for this decision, and it is also being considered a test case by the textile, glass, and lumber industries.

"Judicial law-making of this kind is hardly a satisfactory process, but," the New York *Journal of Commerce* argues, "it is better that the law be modernized in this way than that business should be hampered indefinitely by obsolete restrictions." If by the selling-agency plan "some degree of rationalization in industries producing raw materials can be obtained," it seems to *The Journal of Commerce* that American business ought to be given the opportunity to attempt it.

The Appalachian Coals case involves the plan of 136 producers in the Southern soft-coal fields of Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, to establish a single selling agency. This agency would

have controlled 11.96 per cent. of the soft coal produced east of the Mississippi, and about 73 per cent. of the commercial production in the Appalachian territory.

The lower Federal court had declared the selling agency illegal, because while it could not fix prices or monopolize the field, it could, by curtailment of competition, affect market prices, and in this view, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "a number of lawyers interested in antitrust matters have whole-heartedly concurred."

BUT now this action is reversed by the Supreme Court with only Mr. Justice McReynolds dissenting. As *The Journal of Commerce* points out:

The Supreme Court decision upholding the single selling agency arrangement is especially significant in that it is based primarily upon broad economic rather than technical legal grounds.

Influenced to a degree, perhaps, by the "new deal" atmosphere which President Roosevelt has radiated in Washington, the highest tribunal refused to apply the legal restrictions in the Sherman Act mechanically. It insisted, instead, upon considering the broad economic conditions of the coal industry first.

The lumber, oil and other raw material-producing industries are now in position to curb excessive competition in their respective fields through establishment of single selling agencies of the type that have been operated for many years in Germany and other continental countries.

It is noteworthy, however, that the Supreme Court took account of the fact that Appalachian Coals will control only a fraction of the output of the nation's soft-coal industry. Therefore it will have, of itself, only limited control of prices. Formation of a handful of other large selling agencies of the kind, however, will tend to concentrate coal sales in a small group of organized sellers of the kind.

CHIEF JUSTICE HUGHES in his opinion called attention to conditions in the coal industry:

The industry is in distress. It suffered from overexhaustion and from a serious relative decline through the growing use of substitute fuel. . . . The unfortunate state of the industry would not justify any attempt unduly to restrain competition or to monopolize, but the existing situation prompted the defendants to make, and the statute did not preclude them from making an honest effort to remove abuses, to make competition thorough, and thus to promote the essential interests of commerce.

The Court could find neither intent nor power to fix prices. And it sees no reason why the selling-agency plan should be considered illegal merely because the companies concerned decided to act as separate corporations instead of merging. To quote the Chief Justice on this point:

We know of no public policy, and none suggested by the terms of the Sherman antitrust act, that in order to comply with the law those engaged in industry should be driven to unify their properties and business in order to correct abuses which may be corrected by less drastic measures.

Public policy might indeed be deemed to point in a different direction.

CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED.
UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

THE following might be address to a famous Irishman now approaching our shores. We absolve the writer from any complicity in the suggestion. Read in *The Tanager* (Grinnell, Iowa):

YOUR MIND

BY MARGARET LATHROP LAW

I hate your mind.
It is a sharp-pointed sword,
Forged of well-tempered steel,
Which stabs and cuts, but never bends,
Aiming unerringly for a victim's heart,
But never damaged by the blood it draws.

I hate your mind.
Like a high-powered locomotive,
Swift-moving over exactly parallel rails
To a desired end, it infallibly arrives,
But without seeing blossom or tree,
Never knowing if a body lies crushed beneath it.

THERE is a touching sympathy, if a dash of satire, in this picture in *The American Mercury* (New York):

OLD LADIES

BY MARGARET WIDDEMER

They are lost.
For they never had known
They would turn into little old ladies, living alone.

II

They laughed and were arch like the others,
They had beaux, and firm mothers,
And thick banded and pompadoured hair
All brown
Or all yellow; "My dear, it came down" (they will tell you) "To there . . ."
They are frightened. "It's strange—And so many have died
And so young!" they will say. "Only fifty—or sixty . . ."
They are twenty inside,
With no one to tell them, today, what to do . . .
They are puzzled. They say
(Taking tea in some schoolmate's high flat
Smoothing the sexless old cat
Or the ailing fat collie . . .)
Tremulous, jerkily jolly,
"Why, would you believe it? I'm gray . . ."

III

They were told to be good,
To be smooth, or the world would be angry,
To walk quietly, brightly; to do
What God wanted them to
(In their mothers' translation)
There was something, it seemed, they would get;
A great prize-day? . . . It has not come yet.
What they did was important then; grown people stared
And God cared.

IV

But no one had told them they might be forgotten,
Being bad, being good, as they pleased,
Asked to stupid small teas
As a kindness,
Making futile chirped talk, while the blindness
Of the younger ones hid them from sight;
No one had told them that Age was a place
Where you sat with a curious mask on your face
Of pallor or redness, of dragging odd places,
With a rule that you never must talk about beaux
Or giggle, be scolded, or murmur of clothes
Or preen to be watched and admired;
You were masked as a Mother, an Aunt, an Old Maid—
While the inside-you stayed
A whipped youth, a shamed child . . .

V

They are lost. They have little lone houses
And over-stuffed rooms.
Smelling heavy of cooking and clove-like perfumes
And mothballs and that,
With under it all a faint odor of cat;

They are waiting for somewhere a curtain to rise
And real living to wake and begin—
They laugh, but their eyes crouch . . .
ashamed . . .
Because till they've died
No one ever must know they are twenty inside.

A NOTE of optimism for to-day in *Blue Moon* (Jonesboro, Ill.):

DEFENSE FOR MOTHER WORLD

BY JAY G. SIGMUND

The mad old world goes whirling on through space,
Seeking the chartless avenues of sky;
The wrinkled signs of age adorn her face—
The hordes of creatures who were born to die
Nuzzle her flesh; the sound of belching guns
Ripple the gray clouds and the ocean's brine;
But there is sustenance for all her sons
And there is still a morning sun to shine.

Oh, be not hopeless, grubber in the land!
Be not cast down, ye men who crowd the mart!
This strange old planet needs your brain and hand,
Needs the strong sinew and the singing heart;
Blame not your Mother World; she does her best
For greedy millions tugging at her breast.

THE address may be to Pan, but the spirit of the following lines is surely Franciscan. From *Kaleidograph* (Dallas):

PRAYER FOR THE LITTLE BEASTS

BY BEULAH MAY

Oh, guard, dear Pan, so great and wise,
All little beasts with frightened eyes,
That sniff and scabble in the night
Then skurry off alive with fright.
Hide them in burrow, nest or den
Far from the gins and traps of men.
They ask so little, only these:
Grain from the farmer, mouldy cheese,
A wormy apple in the grass
And nuts for winter store. Alas,
How they are hunted out of hand
All up and down their noisy land.
Oh, guard, dear Pan, so great and wise,
All little beasts with frightened eyes.

THIS is a one-sided bargain; the oak is dependably constant, but storms also visit it, and it just may not be there to fulfil its part. In *Kaleidograph* (Dallas):

OAK BROTHER

BY FRED LAPE

I shall not come to you now, oak,
Dust brother rooted deeply
Here where the sky opens wide
And the hills drop steeply.

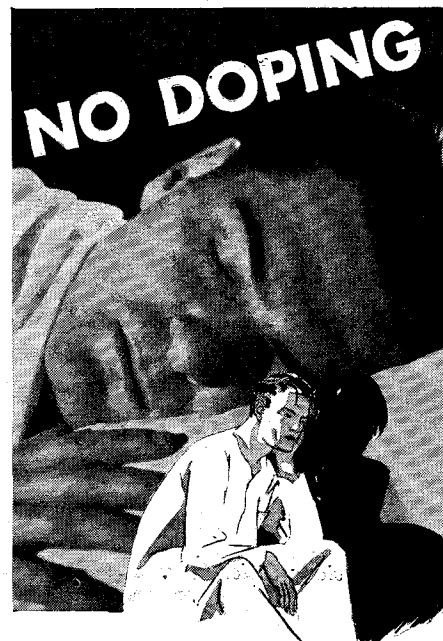
Now in the singing loving season
I do not need you.
A stronger joy runs in my blood
Than your roots feed you.

Later when passion walks alone
And joy is breaking
When the slow blood yields no response
And the heart is aching,

I will come to you then,
Lonely and hurt and broken—
The last song being sung
And the last word spoken.

I will come for your quiet healing
At that sun's setting.
I will be ready for peace then
And a cup of forgetting.

SLEEP



**A safe new method
that brings sleep
as smooth as silk**

LISTEN—you people who have "tried everything" for insomnia—you people who want to drift into restful sleep without taking fat-forming or habit-forming treatments at bedtime.

**Here's how 9 out of 10 find
new relief**

Take the word of 9 out of 10 who have made this test—it works, and works quickly and safely.

Here's how to try it. Just before you get in bed, pour a little Absorbine Jr. in the palm of your hand. Then rub it on the back of the neck—with firm, steady strokes, rubbing away from the brain.

Drowsiness comes quickly

Stretch out in bed. Relax. Breathe with long, slow rhythm like a person in slumber. Absorbine Jr. works quickly. Nerves lose their tension. Before you know it, you drift into deep, refreshing sleep.

Let us prove that Absorbine Jr. can do this for you—at our expense. Send in the coupon below, and we'll give you enough for a good night's sleep with our compliments. Absorbine Jr. is sold at all drug stores, \$1.25 a bottle.

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for years has relieved sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, burns, cuts, sprains, abrasions.
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Please send me a free sample of Absorbine Jr.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Sporting Chance.—A couple who first met at a bridge party last year are to marry. But, then, there are risks in every game.—*Boston Transcript.*

Imperial Alibi.—Nero was being re-proved for fiddling while Rome burned. "After all," he retorted, "it is better than harping on one's troubles."—*Kansas City Star.*

Revenge at Last.—JUDGE—"It seems to me that I have seen you before."
PRISONER—"You have, your Honor; I gave your daughter singing lessons."
JUDGE—"Thirty years."
—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Watch That Seam.—Men's suits, we are told, are to "burst out in pastel, plaids, stripes and checks this spring." What we are worrying about is a suit that may burst out in plain flesh color; this would be distinctly out of style.—*Schenectady Union Star.*

Does His Plowing with a Stick.—"What's your idea of a gentleman farmer?"

"He's a person," answered Farmer Cornfossel, "who is so well fixt that he can waste profanity on a golf-ball instead of on a mule."—*Washington Evening Star.*

No Lagging Veteran.—Betty on a visit to her aunt, being offered some left-over fragments, politely declined them.
"Why, dear, don't you like turkey?" inquired her aunt.
"Only when it's new," said Betty.—*Boston Transcript.*

And the Jig-saws are Here.—"Oh, yes, we've got rid of Technocracy, but," warns Old Bill Beezer, "don't exalt too soon; G. Bernard Shaw's coming."—*Springfield Union.*

Blondes Prefer Letter Writers.—"So Hilda's broken it off with Bobby. I wonder if she still keeps his lovely letters?"
"No. As a matter of fact, they're keeping her now."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Test of Statesmanship.—"Do you always try to see both sides of a question?"
"Always," declared Senator Sorghum.
"I think it best invariably to ascertain which side can command the most votes."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Hey, Presto!—
No magician
Is Folsom Fitch,
Yet he turned his car
Into a ditch.
—*Boston Transcript.*

He Used Them for Bridge Prizes.—GOVERNESS—"Methusaleh was nine hundred years old."

BOBBY—"What became of all his birthday and Christmas presents?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Away from the Brickbats.—"I want, said the house-hunter, "a small place in an isolated position—somewhere at least five miles from any other house."

"I see, sir," said the agent, with an understanding smile, "you want to practise the simple life."

"Not at all. I want to practise the cornet."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*



"It was getting stuffy in here, Warden."

—"The New Yorker."

Easy Street in the Straw.—"How could Pinchpenny be a successful business man when he has to sleep in the stable?"
"He's got the whole house rented out to tourists."—*Pathfinder.*

Out of the Frying-pan.—TEACHER—"Really, Johnny, your handwriting is terrible. You must learn to write better."
JOHNNY—"Well, if I did, you'd be finding fault with my spelling."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Sweet Forgetfulness.—"Now, girls," said the restaurant manager, "I want you all to look your best to-day. Add a little extra dab of powder to your cheeks and take a bit more care with your hair."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the head waitress. "Butter bad again?"

"No," said the manager, "the beef's tough."—*The Humorist (London).*

No Village Blacksmith.—A chorus man out of a job was given a small part in a play. He merely had to walk on, seat himself and say, "Well, here I am." At rehearsal he did not give satisfaction.

"No," bellowed the director. "Try it again. Now come on like a man."

"My goodness," simpered the chorus man, "for \$15 a week he wants me to do character parts."—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Life Is Real, Life Is Earnest.—Piano, \$40. Trade for 4 cords hard wood or 4 hogs.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Chance for Barter.

MRS. JIM DORNEY
FOR SALE OR TRADE
—*Automobile ad in an Arkansas paper.*

Deserves a Gallon of Gas.—In East Chicago a baby was born in a snowbound ambulance, but both were doing well when they finally reached the hospital.—*New York Evening Post.*

Atta Boy!—Mr. W—
D— O— who was busy with many details of the affair was gowned in white chiffon and crystal.—*Boston Herald.*

Perennial Belligerent.—Great Britain's announcement of an arms embargo against Japan and China was interpreted by Japanese authorities to-day as meaning a handicap for Chicago only.—*Tokyo dispatch in the Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Just-So Story.—After the games the guests were served a delicious salad course on trays which were centered with sugar plum trees. Those

who had the pleasure of this sappy occasion were reluctant to leave so pleasant a fire-side.—*Bastrop (La.) paper.*

Nature in the Raw.

WILD WIFE LEAGUE
WILL MEET TO-NIGHT
—*Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.*

Weather Note.

LAY HURRICANE
TO MAN'S SUICIDE
Erie (Pa.) Dispatch-Herald.

Influence of Bank Holiday.—Pushed along by a thirty-five-mile-an-hour wind, a snow-laden gold wave was roaring across the Middle West to-day, on its way, the Weather Man says, to this city and points east.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Roosevelt's Other Job.—Changechun, March 3.—Chinese troops fled in panic from the vicinity of Jehol City to-day as the Japanese-Manchukuo Army prest swiftly toward its goal. . . .

When the Roosevelt special train arrived here at 9:28 o'clock, thousands were on the streets hoping to catch a glimpse of the man who will run the destinies of the nation for the next four years.—*Detroit Evening Times.*